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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1873.

Some days ago all the trunk railroad lines leading into New York, some six in number, sent a formal notice to the Postmaster-General, signed by the presidents of the said roads, notifying him that on and after April 1st, the postal cars would all be withdrawn, unless the compensation for running said cars was increased in accordance with the rates they had decided and agreed on should be allowed by the Department. The Postmaster General has positively refused to concede what they demand, and it now remains to be seen whether the roads will carry out their threat. The Postmaster-General maintains that under the law he has no authority to grant the amount of increased demand.

This movement of the railroads caused Senator Windom in the Senate to submit the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate at the next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by combination on the part of any or all of the railroad companies. Mr. Windom also wished to say that although Congress increased the compensation of railroad companies some five hundred thousand dollars, it was now understood that they refuse to perform a service, namely, the postal cars. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that the railroad companies had entered into a combination, it was necessary to make inquiries in order that the Senate might take prompt and decisive action when they meet again. Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, who was appointed general financial agent for the Government in Europe, at the earnest request of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the position. Mr. Cattell will have the management of the outstanding loan which is to be negotiated on the other side of the Atlantic. He will hold the same position that Judge Boutwell did when the first part of the loan was marketed, and will have control of the officers and clerks of the Treasury Department sent to England to assist in the negotiation of the new loan.

The ex-Confederate Generals and leaders are being restored to the confidence of the Southern people, and some of them are working their way to the highest positions of power. It is only eight years since General John B. Gordon led a small column of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia in the memorable assault on Fort Steadman, a salient point of the Federal line which then half encircled the city of Petersburg. To-day General Gordon sits in the United States Senate. Then Alexander A. Stevens was Vice President of the Confederate States; now he is a member of the United States House of Representatives, in which he finds seven ex-Generals of the Confederate army to keep him in countenance.

The Secretary of War left Thursday for Chicago, and from thence he will proceed with General Sheridan on a thorough tour of inspection of all the military posts and fortifications as far South as the Rio Grande. It is understood here that the great object of the Secretary's visit is to ascertain the cause of the troubles between the Indians and the Government. While the President is greatly encouraged with the results of his Indian peace policy, it has not had the success he desires. The Indian Peace Commission, the Society of Friends, and all others who have tried their hands upon the Indians, have, to a greater or less degree, failed. The Secretary of War will ascertain if possible what new measures, if any, are necessary to preserve friendly relations with the savages. The substance of the Secretary's report will be made the basis of some recommendation in the President's next annual message.

The deaths of Colonel Fry and Major Walker, paymasters in the army, which occurred recently, create no vacancy in that corps, but this fact does not seem to be known, as applications have been sent in for several days past. The act of July 28, 1866, provides the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and the act of March 3, 1869, provides that, until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments or promotions in either the adjutant-general's, inspector-general's, pay, quartermaster, commissary, ordinance, engineer, or medical corps of the army, and hence the vacancies cannot be filled. The list of paymasters does not now embrace more than forty-eight names, not enough to perform the duties required; but, on account of the laws above referred to, the vacancies caused by death, retirement, and resignations cannot be filled.

Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin is said to have worked hard to get his friends places in the Territories and succeeded very well. The Surveyors-Generals of Dakota and New Mexico are his friends. William G. Ritch, of Oshkosh, lately appointed Secretary of the latter Territory, calls him Senator "Matt," and is a devoted friend. Some jealous people, who credit the President *pro tem.* of the Senate with ability to see pretty far ahead, imagine that the Wisconsin boys, as Territorial delegates to a Presidential nominating convention, may yet hold the balance of power.

The new coinage act will go into operation on the 1st of April. The mint of the United States is established as a bureau treasury department embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and assay offices for the stamping of bars. The chief officer of the bureau is denominated the director of the mint, and is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is to hold his office for a term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate. Dr. Lindherman will be appointed to this office, having been connected with the mint in responsible positions for the last twenty years, to the entire satisfaction of the government. The term, branch mint, is abolished, and the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson and Denver are to be known as separate establishments. Those who are now directors of the mint will hereafter bear the name of Superintendents. The offices of the Treasurer of the Mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, are to be vacated, and the Assistant Treasurer at New York cease to perform the duties of Treasurer of the Assay office. The duties of the Treasurers will devolve upon the Superintendents, and the Treasurers are to act only as Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

The salary of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, is not to be diminished by the vacation of his office as Treasurer of the Assay office. The other Assay offices are at Charlotte, North Carolina and Boise city, Idaho. Their is no change in the gold coins, but in the silver coins there is to be a new trade dollar.

The two cent piece is abolished. The minor coins being five, three and one cent.

It is said that the appointment of Lieutenant Grant upon the staff of General Sheridan, as well as the order which allowed him to witness the President's inauguration, was without the President's knowledge.

Richard Staples, who lately resumed his residence in Washington, was about four months ago attacked on the street in Chicago by a small dog; but, as no wound was inflicted, he paid no attention to the matter until Wednesday last, when he showed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. He suffered intensly until yesterday, when death came to his relief. The whole disease was a great derangement of the cerebro spinal nervous system, and, after death, the body was covered with black spots, produced by the coagulation of the blood.

High winds prevailed on Saturday with occasional heavy showers. There was some damage to housetops, and large trees were uprooted in several parts of the city. The storm continued all night.

Friday, in the District Court, Judge Humphreys, the case of the Farragut claims for prize mony, for destruction of rebel vessels in forcing the passage to New Orleans, in which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report awarding $268,000, was up, and Mr. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators file the evidence taken. Judge Humphreys overruled the motion, and General Butler, for the claimants, moved a decree on the award. On Saturday the hearing was resumed. Mr. Corwine filed exceptions to the arbitrators report. These exceptions were not argued, but were overruled by Judge Humphreys. Mr. Corwine then renewed the motion to direct the arbitrators to send up the evidence on which their award was based. This motion was overruled by the Judge, and thereupon the councel for the captors, &c., moved the court to enter decree confirming the award of the arbitrators and ordering the payment of the money, which was done.

Messrs. Wm. M. Irish and J. M. McGrew, the Commissioners appointed by the Postmaster General to revise the regulations of the Department, have completed their labors. Their draft of regulations has been approved and sent to the printer. The regulations comprise a digest of all the postal laws passed up to the close of the last session.

A large number of iron Postoffice boxes have been ordered by the Postmaster General to be put in use in those towns coming under the late law of Congress extending the free delivery system to towns having 20,000 inhabitants. In Pennsylvania, Scranton is the only city not having the free delivery system that can avail itself of this law, and in New Jersey, Camden, Elizabeth and Patterson come under the provisions of the act. About sixteen other towns located in different sections of the country are entitled to the free delivery system. SAM.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The following was reported in the Constitutional Convention by Mr. McConnell:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we, declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancemrnt of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such a manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3 That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4 That no person who acknowledges the being of God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal and no power—civil or military—shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the printing-press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publications of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and professions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation subscribed to by the affirmant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel to demand the nature and cause of the accusations against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peer or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. That no person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without the necessity for such taking being first ascertaind by a jury, and without just compensation being first made. The fee simple of land so taken and applied shall remain in the owner, subject to the use for which it was taken.

SEC. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable, and where an injury caused by negligence or misconduct results in death the action shall survive.

SEC. 12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

SEC. 13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offence, when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. That no commission of Oyer and Terminer, or jail delivery, shall be issued.

SEC. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. That no ex post facto, nor any law impairing contracts or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. That no person shall be attanied of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of the estate of the Commonwealth; that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the cosent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

CHINESE FUNERAL.

BEAVER FALLS, March 27, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

It may be to some a matter of curiosity, if not of interest, to become acquainted with some of the peculiar customs of the Chinese, in disposing of their dead.

Another (this being the second) of the Beaver Falls Chinese, died on Friday evening, the 14th inst., whose funeral we had the privilege of attending on the afternoon of the following day, and after watching carefully the entire procedure, we are enabled to relate the following:

The defunct had been conveyed to one of the out houses, either before or after death had taken place, and there laid upon a bunk in the most rude and uncivilized manner, his clothing was perhaps [illegible] by him when living. Some bed clothes were thrown over him, belonging to the bed upon which he died.

We noticed near the bed, where the defunct lay, six burning candles and a bunch of burning incense, which is called *haung*. We learned from them that the smoke arising from this burning material continues to assend higher and higher until it reaches Heaven.

They believe that at the appearing of the smoke, the Almighty at once descends to earth to learn the true cause for which the messenger of smoke has thus ascended.

They also believe the descension on the part of the good being, to be really necessary, from the fact that the incense is used on other occasions and for other purposes.

But that God, when finding that the soul has been separated from the body of a person, he at once proceeds to dispose of it according to the deeds done in the body. If the soul be accounted worthy it is taken up, and if condemned, it is taken down into darkness, and for this purpose the candles are kept burning at the bedside of the defunct.

They would consider it absurd to say that God could conduct a soul down into a state of darknes, unless he be aided by a material light. However, when the time had arrived for the procession to start to the burial place, the body was placed in a neat coffin and quietly carried and placed in the hearse. A few carriages, together with the company on foot, were quickly mustered in procession and began to move slowly away. No sooner was the procession fairly started, than the company who remained at their quarters, began discharging their fire works, the sudden explosion, and the smell of powder, are supposed to be efficacious in frightening away the demons, and hindering them from seizing on the soul of the defunct, and as these malevolent spirits have also the reputation of being extremely covetous, and fond of money, people endeavor to get on their weak side.

They let fall for this purpose, all along the road, supposed bank notes, that the wind carries away in all directions, and as the demons are by no means as cunning as the men, they are taken in by this device, and fall into the trap with charming simplicity, though the supposed bank notes are in fact only bits of white paper, while they are engaged in pursuing these deceitful appearances of riches, the soul of the defunct proceeds quietly and comfortably along without any danger of being stopped by the way.

In this way the procession was conducted to the cemetery, and while the procession thus moved forward, there was also a processsion, namely, a procession of boys, numbering, we should think not less than one hundred; we will not stop, however, to give even a brief description of the deportment of this company of young Americans during the entire progress of the funeral, but will *say* that it was bad, very bad indeed. After having reached the cemetery, the coffin was taken from the hearse, and placed in the grave in about the usual way or manner. When this had been fully accomplished, they then gathered into a great heap every particle of clothing, and in fact, every possible article belonging to the defunct, this heap was then set on fire and entirely consumed. While the fire was yet burning, all badges of memory (which are white) that were used for the occasion, were brought and cast into the fire; Chinese customs being always in opposition to those of Europe and America, as we wear black, they, of course, will wear white.

The Chinese are in the habit of offering viands and sometimes splendid bouquets to their dead, these are served before the coffin as long as the body is kept in the family, and on the tomb after the funeral. Although this practice was not fully carried out in the particular case which we have mentioned, yet there was an offering of the same nature made, and placed at the head of the grave, it consisted of quite a variety of Chinese provisions, viz: meat, rice, eggs, &c., &c., to which the entire company clasped their hands and bowed as if to say farewell.

What idea is really in the minds of the Chinese on the subject of this practice? Many people have thought and written that the souls of the departed are supposed to take pleasure in regaling themselves with the subtile and delicate parts, the essences as they might be called, of the dishes offered to them; but it seems to us that the Chinese are far too intelligent to carry absurdity to such a point as this. The masses no doubt observe these practices quite mechanically, without ever thinking of the meaning of them, but for those who are in the habit of reflecting upon what they do, it is impossible to believe they can delude themselves so grossly. How, for instance, could the Confucians who believe the complete annihilation of both soul and body, suppose that the dead come back to eat? We believe that this habit is practiced by many of the Chinese as an act of honor to the memory of their relations and friends, to show that they still live in their remembrance, and that they like to serve them as if they were yet with them.

The Chinese think as we do, that death is the definitive separation of the soul from the body, but they also think that the degree of illness is in direct proportion to the number of attempts which the soul makes to escape, and when the sufferer experiences the terrible crises that endangers his life, it is proof that the soul has been momentarily absent, that it keeps going away to a certain distance, but returns again. The distance being so small that it is still able to exercise considerable influence on the body, and keeps it alive, although it suffers dreadfully from this transitory separation; if the dying person falls into the last agony, it is evident that the soul has gone with the firm resolution not to come back again; nevertheless, all hope is not yet lost, and there is a method of making it take up its abode again in the unfortunate body that is strugling with death.

They persuade it, they run after it, they conjure it to come back, they describe in the most moving terms the lamentable state to which they will be reduced if this obstinate soul will not hear reason; they weep, they groan, they lament, and let off squibs and crackers of all kinds, they make a frightful noise around the poor soul and hustle it about in all sorts of ways, so that if it does not give it up at last, it must really be a most stubborn and ill-disposed spirit. However profound may be the darkness and ignorance of the Chinese, with regard to the truths of chriseianity, it is probable that these ideas and practices, are, or have been based upon some kind of belief in a future life, hence we see that the faith in the immortality of the soul may be classed among the earliest traditions of the human race. W. E. J.

—Recent advices report that the Imperial Governments of Germany, Austria and Russia refuse to recognize the Spanish Republic. Prince Bismark leads off in the line of denial on the ground that the Madrid Executive does not represent the tone of the Assembly, the legislative body having yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it. Russia and Austria accept the theory of the Prussian Premier, and have adopted a similar course of action.

—State Treasurer Seeger of Minnesota, under impeachment by the Legislature, has resigned.

A NEVER-ENDING SUMMER.

Running directly from the shivering shores of New York city, and the chilly North, across snow covered valleys, and over the mountains, there is a railway which links our six months' Winter with a never-ending Summer. Snow drifts at one end, and roses at the other! Through without change of cars, with kitchens and bed rooms attached! The time less than a week, and the faro less than $200! What glorious news this is for invalids! for those who are sickly and enervated from city confinement and over-heated rooms! How much better than going to operas and theatres, it would be to dwell in a land of soft airs, full of sweet sounds, breathing the fragrance of flowers! Southern California is the only really tropical land our starry flag floats over, where one may enjoy all of its privileges, with none of its penalties. And it is such a glorious land of wonderful trees and flowers! As to the weather, no one could wish better, if it was made to order. Umbrella makers do not flourish in that land of smiling skies.

The plaza of Southern California is very extensive, and well worthy of study. Many hints may be had from flowers, for those who have an artistic turn of mind. Where else can we get such revelations for designs in architecture for shades of color, &c? The Egyptians took the lotus and the papyrus blossoms; copying them in the ornaments of the capitals of columns the shafts of which were formed from the stocks of the papyrus bound together. In the same manner the Assyrians took the poppy, the Jews the pomegranate blossoms, the Greeks the acanthus leaf. Perhaps the day will come when we shall be as wise.

In California the camellia remains out of doors all Winter; the heliotrope is a stout shrub; the gladiolus is past its bloom in June, and is planted in the Fall. The little sweet alyssum, which here in the North creeps on the ground, in California rears its flower spikes two feet high. The scarlet geranium grows eight feet high, making a hedge of brilliant bloom almost hiding the foliage. Roses bloom all the year round; the oleander remains in the ground throughout the Winter. Restaurants have their little tables set with flowers on them, and bunches of flowers are offered for sale in the steam-cars—a degree of civilization not yet attained in the East.

February is a month of flowers in California, somewhat as June is in higher latitudes. At that season of the year the coast countries are clothed in a lovely green of a peculiar tint, not seen elsewhere, caused by the alfilleria, or native grass. It gives the pastures a light green, with a tinge of yellow, rich and soft to the eye as a Turkish carpet, reflecting with a peculiar loveliness the light of the sun. Growing quite high, it still has a mustard grows as high as a man's head in this strange land, and when you face the mountains you see their sides covered with yellow bloom. In May and June the whole of the San Jose Valley is covered with lovely flowers. The brilliant yellow and orange of the *eschschaltzia*, or California poppy, and the tender blue and white of the lupine, line the roads, covering the fields in broad masses. The roses grow in great masses, free from disease, of a size and depth of color unknown East of the Mississippi.

Highly cultivated farms in the San Jose Valley grow the pomegranate, the fig, the almond, and many flowering shrubs, which are strangers to us, brought from Japan, China, and Australia. There are a number of new varieties of evergreens. The Australian green is one of these, and is a favorite tree in all parts of California. In a single season it has made a growth of fifteen feet. Of a bluish green foliage, it contrasts finely with the lonely mountain cypress. Recently, doctors of medicine have discovered that the leaf contains wonderful medicinal qualities, and the various preparations are being introduced into allopathic practice. It is supposed to be good for malarial fevers, diseases of the throat, &c. The leaf is very resinous, burning like a pitch pine knot.

In the Southern country, as at Los Angelos, may be seen one of the most beautiful objects in Nature—orange orchards in full bearing. At Santa Barbara there are groves of olive and almond. At the old mission, near San Diego, there are several date palms, and the oldest olive grove in the State. Fruit trees bear earlier than in the East; the second year from planting the pit, the peach bears a peck. At five years the apple gives a crop. The curculio is unknown; the cherry has no knots; no fruits is as yet diseased. In one orchard in California may be seen apple, peach, pear, cherry, quince, plum, nectarine, pomegranate, fig, orange, lemon, lime, almond, olive, English walnut, and apricot trees. Such are some of the trees and flowers of our land of never ending Summer.

An Extravagant Entertainment.

One of the greatest pieces of extravagance on record in this county is described by a New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. It occurred on the 17th ult., in the shape of a private dinner at Delmonico's. A wealthy German importer, who has retired from business, and was about to sail for Europe, decided, before leaving America, to invite his friends to dinner. Covers were ordered for seventy-four guests, and *carte blanche* was given to Delmonico for the dinner. The large banquet hall of that establishment was secured, the same hall where the dinner to Dickens and Tyndall were given, at the rate of fifteen dollars a ticket. For nearly a week the employes of Delmonico were engaged in preparing for this dinner. A table twenty-four feet wide, extending the whole length of the room, was constructed. In the centre of it an artificial pond was made, with a fountain, while around the fountain live swans were floating. Of course the pond was caged over. The centre of the table was banked with flowers, from the water's edge, at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Perfume fountains were constructed in various parts of the table, and to add to the intoxication of the senses Bernstein's full band of thirty five pieces was engaged to furnish the music. The dinner commenced at 8 P. M., and continued for a couple of hours, after which dancing took place until after midnight, when the dinner, or supper as it was then called, was resumed for an hour or two, followed by dancing until four o'clock in the morning. The bill for this dinner amounted to just ten thousand dollars.

How to Cure a Cold.

One of our citizens who has been troubled for some time with a severe cold on the lungs, effected his recovery in the following simple manner: He boiled a little boneset and hoarhound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms and still another on his back. Under the advice of an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put onion drafts on his feet and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea and gave him every half-hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonsful of home made balsam to keep them down. Then he took half a pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain who lived in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors came in who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him half a gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked with vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of [illegible] this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.—*Danbury News.*

The Revolution Tea-Burning at Annapolis.

If the tea party in Boston has been thought worthy of renown, the tea-burning at Annapolis, open and undisguised, should not be forgotten.

In August, 1774, the brigatine Mary and Jane, Captain George Chapman, master, arrived in St. Mary's river with several packages of tea on board consigned to merchants in Georgetown and Bladensburg. The Committee of Safety of Charles county immediately summoned the master and consignees to them. The explanations and submission of these gentlemen were declared satisfactory; and as the duty had not been paid, they were discharged on the plea that the teas should not be landed, but should be sent back in the brig to London.

On the 14th of October the brig Peggy Stewart arrived in Annapolis, having in its cargo a few packages of tea. The duty was paid by Mr. Anthony Stewart the owner of the vessel. This submission to the oppressive enactment of Parliament called forth the deepest feeling. A public meeting was held; the owner of the vessel and the consignees in the most humble manner apologized for their offense, and consented to the burning of the tea. But the people were determined to enact a more signal vindication of their rights. The easy compliance of Mr. Stewart with the act had aroused their anger, and threats were poured out against his vessel and himself.

Mr. Stewart, to soothe the violence of the people, and to make amends for his fault, offered to destroy the vessel with his own hand. The proposition was accepted; and while the people gathered in crowds upon the shores to witness its consummation, Mr. Stewart, on board the brig, ran her aground on Windmill Point, and set fire to her in the presence of the multitude. So obnoxious had tea become that wherever it was discovered its owners were forced to destroy it. Two months later the people of Frederick, having met at Hagerstown, compelled one John Parke to walk bare headed, holding lighted torches in his hands, and set fire to a chest of tea which he had delivered up, and "which was consumed amidst the acclamations of a numerous body of people."

As the blind man knows not light, and through that ignorance also of necessity knows not darkness, so likewise but for disinterestedness, we should know nothing of selfishness; there are perhaps in this world many things which remain obscure to us for want of contrasting with their opposites.

A GIRL'S MARRIAGE PORTION.

And What Came of It—How Sweet Potatoes Were Introduced Into the Miami Valley—A Long Walk.

[From the Dayton, (O.) Journal.

The first white or yellow sweet potatoes seen in this valley were introduced here about fifty years ago by old Billy Street, who lived on a small farm on Dry Run, near where it empties into the Miami river, not far from Franklin. They were brought from Georgia, of which State Street was a native. Old Billy married a widow in Georgia, who had an incumbrance in the shape of a daughter who was "bound out" until she should come of age, at which time she was promised a bed, pots, kettles, dishes, &c., as a "marriage portion." Street prevailed on his wife to emigrate to Ohio, on condition that when her daughter came of age she might return to Georgia for her, and bring her North. And some months afterwards Street and his wife found themselves in a little cabin in a small clearing, on the banks of the Miami, not far from Franklin, Warren county. The Georgia emigrants for a time found it a hard matter to live, but they worked hard, and the settlers aided them, and finally prosperity followed industry, and they made their situation tolerably comfortable. At length the time came when Mrs. Street's daughter was to be free, and putting the side saddle on "old Doll," she started off for Georgia for her girl! She made the tedious journey safely, and brought her daughter and her "marriage portion" back with her! There was a bed tick, two iron pots, a "spider," dishes, knives and forks, coffee and tea pots, and various other articles of domestic comfort and convenience that were toted on "old Doll" all the way from Georgia, the girl walking all the way. And what was more important to this region than all else, a half peck of yellow sweet potatoes, and a pint of topset onions were among the bound girl's things! The potatoes and onions were carefully planted and cultivated, and in the course of a couple of seasons the whole valley was supplied with sweet potatoes and onions, and old Billy Street made a nice little fortune by their production and sale. Old subscribers and readers of the *Journal* throughout this valley well remember old Billy Street, and his sweet potatoes and onions, which had sale everywhere. It will also be remembered by some, that Street's theology was a little peculiar. Some things in the Bible he believed, and other things were in doubt. The doubtful passages were crossed out by his pen, and quite illegible. The old man has been dead many years, and his family are in the far West.

A Fearful Visitor.

The Paris *Soir* relates the following story: "A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Descartes, was sitting in her parlor a few days since, awaiting her husband's return to dinner, when a man of wild and haggard appearance entered, and, seating himself opposite to her, addressed her in the following terms: "I am a great doctor. I can effectually cure all headaches: I have heard that you suffer from that cause, and I am come to cure you." The lady, perceiving that she had to deal with a madman, prudently seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what was his method of treatment. "Simple enough, Madame," said he, drawing a razor from his pocket, "I cut off the head, and then, after having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the shoulders." Upon this he prepared to suit the action to his words. Mme. Bonneau, with great coolness, professed her readiness to submit to the operation, but suggested that she should fetch a towel from the next room to prevent her dress being stained. Her visitor assented to the reasonableness of this suggestion, and she left the room, locking the door behind her. Upon her return with some police officers they found that the unfortunate maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally. It was ascertained that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum at Clearmont les Pres, and had been vainly sought for during a whole month."

Handwriting of Distinguished Men.

Col. Forney, in his recollections of distinguished men, says:

"Senator Sumner's writing is characteristically large and distinct; short sentences, carefully pointed, good ink and excellent stationery—somewhat after the Parliamentary fashion. He is a prodigious worker, and, I fear, even his prostration cannot keep his hand from his pen and pencil. Caleb Cushing writes very rapidly, and it requires one familiar with his manuscript to interpret it. Of all men, however, none was harder to understand than Thaddeus Stevens. I have some notes of his which would trouble an expert. John Lothrop Motley, the historian, is singularly precise. Thackery seems to rejoice in small feminine characters and took great delight in his letters to his friends to decorate the border with all manner of curious caricatures. Robert T. Conrad, the poet, was a most delicate and *dilettante* writer. Some of his poems were not less models of literary beauty than mechanical art. William B. Reed, so well known in politics and literature, writes a hand very much like the venerable Henry C. Cary, fair to look upon, but sometimes hard to unravel. Stephen A. Douglas dashed off his letters without much regard to appearance. He seemed to be always under a high pressure, and what he wrote was written with intense feeling. John C. Fremont signs his name boldly, a little after the Dickens style. William H. Seward was excessively particular in the preparation of his speeches, and composed with deliberation. I heard an old stenographer say that after he had taken down Mr. Seward, literally, in one of his greatest efforts, and presented him the full report, the statesman recast the whole discourse, and sent it to the printers in his own hand. Senator Morton writes in bold, round characters. Thurlow Weed's is significantly editorial—anybody who sees it can tell that he has reeled off multitudinous leaders. McMichael, of the *North American*, writes nervously, in straight lines, frequently hard to solve. Baker, the poet, prides himself upon his cool and dainty chirography. Rufus Choate was a dreadful affliction to the printers when they got hold of his legal papers and the man who most resembled him in his time, George W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, was almost as prolific in his oratory as in his handwriting, and it was far easier to enjoy his magnificent rhetoric than his written sentences. Filmore's style was methodical and slow; Pierce's quick, bold and legible; Lincoln's small, careful and rather labored; Grant's unpretending and easily read.

A Model Juror.

In the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions recently, one of the panel of jurors, "a distressed looking creature, his pantaloons held in place by a rope knotted around his waist," advanced to the front, when the following colloquy took place:

Juror—"Judge I want to be excused from this 'ere jury!"

Judge Paxson—"Why?"

Juror—"Because I've conscientious scruples agin sending a man to prison."

Judge Paxson—"You have?"

Juror—"Yes, for there is too much false swearing—I know—for I've been there and know how it is myself."

Judge Paxson—"Why, have you ever been in prison?"

Juror—"Yes, I have."

Judge Paxson—"What for?"

Juror—"Well, for rape, highway robbery, assault and battery and larceny!"

Judge Paxson—"You may go!"

ALEXANDER HAMILTON once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

ONE fountain there is, whose deep vein has only just begun to throw its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it peace and joy. It is knowledge, the fountain of cultivation, which gives health to mankind, makes clear the vision, brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose.

THE town of Fagundas is in a queer position on the license question. One portion is in Warren county, which voted against license, and the other in Forest, which voted for license, leaving the town with one half at liberty to sell liquor, and the other half prohibited. All the hotels in the Warren portion of the town are to be removed over the line.

New Advertisements.

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A Dead Man's Brain Transferred to the Skull of a Living Subject—The Most Remarkable Case of Surgery Ever Performed—Its Astounding Results.

I give the facts as recorded in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* taken from the *Virchow's Archives*, a medical journal published at Berlin.

THE EXPERIMENT.

It was at Leipzig that the experiment was performed. A soldier who had killed the colonel of a regiment in cold blood, and whom the severity of Prussian military discipline would have caused to die a hundred deaths had it been possible, was deliberately handed over to the surgeons, by sentence of court martial, and was confined in a strong room in the military hospital, entirely in the dark as to the fate which awaited him. He was kept there ready for an emergency which did not fail to occur. A keeper of a beer cellar, in Leipzig, a man resembling, in many respects, the condemned soldier, and who had been seized with acute inflammation of the heart, or rather of its investing membrane, was brought to the hospital to die of that incurable and promptly fatal malady. No sooner had the anticipated death taken place than the dead saloon keeper was placed on a table by the side of another operating table, on which was the chloroformed but living body of the soldier. Two surgeons, with assistants, proceeded alike in both cases to divide the scalp over the summit of the skull from ear to ear, turn back the divisions, and remove the skull cap by incisions passing around the skull like a crown. In the soldier, whose carotid arteries had been prepared for compression these vessels were clamped so as to prevent hemorrhage, and but a few drops of blood were lost during the entire operation. In each the dura mater was incised and the hemispheres of the brain were removed by an incision with a sharp, thin bladed knife passing above the cerebellum, or a narrow portion of about two inches in diameter called the crura cerebri. The brain of the saloon-keeper, which was sound, the heart disease having left it intact, he having been sensible to the last, was transferred to the skull of the soldier, and by an ingenious contrivance fully detailed in the *Gazette*, the continuity of the arterial and venous tubes was established. The greatest care was taken in securing the natural adaptation of the parts to a fraction of a line, and the skull, having been replaced simply, was held down and in position by the scalp, which was drawn over and its edges confined by adhesive plaster, and over it was placed a bandage. It was not for several days had passed that the pressure upon the carotid arteries was entirely relaxed, although before the skull was replaced the flow of blood in the vessels of the brain was proved to be restored. The chief fear was from the results of inflammation and suppuration, but fortunately neither ensued, and the wounded parts healed kindly. There was from the first no difficulty in feeding the patient, nor was difficulty anticipated, for it is well known that in puppies and kittens in which the entire brain has been removed sucking and swallowing go as well as before the operation, and in this case the nerves which preside over deglutition and disgestion were far below the point of suction. The patient remained in a sound sleep for two weeks, as in case of apoplexy, the circulation, digestion, and all the vegetable functions of life being uninterrupted. The gradual union of the parts were shown by faint but gradually increasing movements of the limbs of the jaws, and of the muscles of expression in the face. The power of speech did not become possible until the close of the third week, and then it was hesitating, stammering, as a child learns. Although it was evident that the patient tried to utter words and sentences, it was very gradually that the power of intelligible articulation returned

THE WONDERFUL RESULTS.

The *Gazette* contains the report in a tabular form of the increasing voluntary power over the arms and hands, as measured from day to day by the dynamometer, the measurements given in kilogrammes; also the daily temperature of the limbs, as shown by the thermometer in degress of centigrade; also the measure of returning sensibility of the fingers and lips, as given by an instrument called an æthesiometer; but I omit these, as your readers will be interested in the main facts only.

When speech became intelligible it was found that the soldier, as he seemed, had forgotten entirely his military training and discipline; on the other hand he told, at a formal examination, in the presence of a number of witnesses, the prices of all the wines and beers, such as the saloon keeper had been in the habit of buying and selling, manifesting the unimpaired cerebral activity of the latter. His memory recalled the saloon keeper's relatives, friends and customers, whom he called by name. The soldier had been ugly, taciturn, revengeful; he now had the saloon keeper's frankness and even garrulity, in spite of his stammering utterance. He was totally blind, although the nerves of smell and sight had been approximated in the operation, they failed to unite. It was both sad and strange to see and hear the soldier groping in his infirmity of blindness and giving proof of all the patient endurance and goodness of heart which had made the saloon keeper deserved esteemed and prosperous.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

Complete History of the Letter System.

The history of the reduction of postage in this country is comprehensively given in a report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. Farnsworth: In 1792 the first postage act was passed. It introduced a highly complicated system. The lowest postage was six cents to places within thirty miles; eight cents to places within sixty miles; ten cents to places within one hundred miles; twelve and a half cents to places within one hundred and fifty miles; fifteen cents to places within two hundred miles; seventeen cents to places within two hundred and fifty miles; twenty cents to places within three hundred and fifty miles; twenty-two cents to places within four hundred and fifty miles; and twenty-five cents to places more than four hundred and fifty miles distant. In 1799 the rates were changed. The lowest rate was raised to eight cents and the lowest distances to forty miles. Instead of nine rates there was six; twenty cents carried letters five hundred miles, and twenty-five cents was still charged for greater distances. In 1816 the minimum rates were again reduced to six cents, and the distance to thirty miles; only five rates were established; eighteen and a half cents carried letters four hundred miles, and for longer distances twenty-five cents was charged still.

These rates, with a single exception, where the postage was increased, continued until 1845, when the first material reduction took place. Five cents became the postage for letters carried a distance of less than three hundred miles; ten cents for all greater distances. At the same time the drop letter system was introduced, such letters being charged two cents. Previous to this time the rule had been that the above rates were for single letters—that is, letters on one sheet of paper, large or small, and without reference to weight. In 1845 the half ounce weight was made the standard, instead of the number of sheets. In 1851 the single rate was made three cents for all distances under 3,000 miles, and six cents for greater distances, if prepaid, this being the first inducement held out to prepay letters. Unpaid letters were charged five and ten cents, according to the distance. In 1855 prepayment was required, three cents being still the rates for distances under 3,000 miles, and ten cents charged for greater distances. In 1863 the present rate of three cents, prepaid by stamp, for all distances, was established. The history of these reductions shows, also, that no material loss of revenue has been their immediate result, and that no loss at all has been permanent. Since 1851, when substantially the present rate was the revenue of the postoffice has increased from $5,500,000 for that year to $32,000,000 in 1872; but we need not go further into details.

The proposed reduction of the single letter rate to two cents is an exceedingly important step. We can estimate very nearly what the effect of the present reduction will be. During the last year there sold four hundred and four and a half millions three cent stamps, and ninety three millions three cent envelopes. As double rates are almost always paid by additional stamps of this denomination, and as foreign postage is very frequently paid with two or more three cent stamps, we may take $15,000,000 the value of five hundred millions three cent stamps as the sum to be affected primarily by the new reduction. Were the number sold to the stationery, the consequence would be a loss to the revenue of one-third of this sum—in other words a loss of $5,000,000. As a matter of fact, however, the natural increase in the number of letters is about ten per cent. annually, and this would make the number of two cent stamps, substituted for threes, for the year ending June 30, six hundred millions, with a value of twelve million dollars, and reducing the loss to three million dollars. Experience has universally shown that reductions of postage cause an immediate increase of correspondence, and it would not be at all surprising if the revenue from stamps and stamped envelopes in 1874 were as large as in 1873. Accompanying the letter postage reform is a reduction of one-half on the postage of newspapers regularly mailed by publishers. The total revenue in this department last year was not quite a million dollars. It is a part of the postal system that does not exhibit as rapid growth as others, and a loss from a quarter to half a million dollars in this department is inevitable.

A Mormon Funeral.

Mrs. Stenhouse, in her lecture on Mormon life, told the funny story of Sister Picknel's funeral. The following was Bishop Hardy's sermon: "Wal, brethrun and sisters, you are all here, I s'pose, and so we'll begin. Wal, our sister is dead; let her rest. Our sister has suffered and made others suffer, but she is dead, we'll let her rest. She opened the door to the devils and let them in five years ago, when her husband took his young wife. I told her then they would kill her if she did not take care, and now they've done it. She was a torment to her husband, and I guess if he'd a know'd that she'd a bin sich a torment he'd never married her. Ain't that so, Brother Picknel?" "That's so, Bishop." "Wal, Brother Picknel, have you got anything to say?" "Not as know'd on, but s'pose I ought to say sum'et, and if I do I shall be sure to offend some of the sisters, so I s'pose we'd better close the meetin'." This ended the funeral services.

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ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.
CACH ASSETS..... $1,500,000
ENTERPRISE,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CASH ASSETS, over..... $600,000
LANCASTER,
OF LANCASTER, PA.
CASH PAID ASSETS,..... $240,000
ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.
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Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.
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HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
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Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

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REAL ESTATE,
IN AND NEAR THE
BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER,
FOR SALE AND RENT, BY
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HAIR DRESSER,
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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

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Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that it *will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHNER, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,
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READY FOR CHRISTMAS.
We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS, All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at
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WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE,
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Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS
FREEDOM, PA.,
Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
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R. E. & H. HOOPES,
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Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.
CHARTERED IN 1819.
BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM
Losses paid in 51 years,
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Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.
Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by
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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
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PEARL SALOON,
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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 4th, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC DISSOLUTION.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, recently visited Washington to consult with leading Senators and Representatives, of both Democratic and Liberal Republican organizations, as to what the future course of their respective parties should be. It is understood that the distinguished Governor advised a method of procedure somewhat startling to many. His mission to the lost tribes was one of peace and reconciliation. He went to Washington to preach a new dispensation and his words were like oil and his speech mellifluous. Having heretofore been conservative Bourbon Democrat and looked askance on his Liberal Republican allies, his sudden change of countenance and dissolution of old antipathies are psychological phenomena, and the new departure which he represents, indicates that his conversion means business. He proposes to abandon the old Democratic organization in name and in deed, to organize a new party which shall have for its platform such conservative and compromising declaration of principles as will attract to its support all classes who are opposed to the dominant party, and hopefully predicts that by this course the new party would gain an easy victory in the next congressional contest, and by eighteen hundred and seventy-six, could walk over the Republican party into the white House. The shades of the position are so arranged as to create a startling effect, and we are not surprised to learn that certain old line Democrats hesitate to give their names as subscribers to the movement until in their sober moments they can determine whither it tends.

This new party creator, has about concluded that the Democratic party was buried last fall, and that the first step in constructing a new party is the acknowledgment of this fact. He proclaims also, that liberal declarations and suitable obituary notices of the death of past issues are necessary to remove any distrust or fear that certain loyal citizens might otherwise entertain from the fact that the new party was composed of the same leaders and classes as the old, and only changed in name. His method of creation is original. Like a mechanic, he first gathers together his material, and then makes the most of what there is. Success is the object. The opposition is formed and then the principles selected to give it force and aggressive power. The organization moves by external means, and lacks the essential elements of life. Parties grow into supremacy, and the organization is vital, expressive and powerful. Ideas, principles, agitation, organization, these are the stages of growth, but Governor Hendricks is wiser than nature, and must first secure his party and trust for something to turn up to put into it the breath of life. We shall watch this transition in the Democratic party from death unto life with considerable interest, and if we find that the Governor, by breathing upon the dry bones has succeeded in making them live, though under an assumed name, we shall be glad to chronicle the curiosity. The bones are quite dry, and the political odor of the once great party is not sweet as it once was, and it would seem that if resurrected and rehabilitated, yet some disagreeable smell of recognition would still linger about the old carcass to keep honest and patriotic voters at a convenient distance.

THE Centennial bill, appropriating the sum of 1,000,000 dollars for the purpose of furthering the Celebration of the hundreth anniversary of our independence, which is to take place in the city of Philadelphia in 1876, has passed and been signed by the Governor. The bill provides that the amount shall be raised by taxation of three per cent. upon the gross receipts of the street railway companies of the above city, with the proviso, that if the sum mentioned should not be thus raised, the State will be liable to the amount of 250,000 dollars, and no more. The Philadelphians wanted the appropriation, but are not quite satisfied with the way of raising the money.

THE Government is paying nearly seven million dollars annually for carrying the mails, and proposed to moderately increase the amount, but the railways demand some thirty millions of dollars per annum, and threaten to do away with postal cars altogether if this extortionate demand should not be complied with. While the railroads should be paid a fair compensation for carrying the mails, the amount should not be excessive in proportion to the charge of other kinds of freight. In different parts of the country, especially in the West, the farmers who constitute the most heroic and intelligent portion of our population, are agitating the subject of railroad extortions and tyranny, and the railroad companies have selected an unfavorable time to press the consideration of this matter upon the public mind. We do not know but their demand is just, but it will not appear so to the people, and if insisted upon, may lead to radical changes in the carrying of the mails, such as would not be agreeable to railroad managers.

The right of eminent domain which belongs to the Congress of the United States empowers that body to condemn all the railways for public uses, if necessary for the public good, and if public good requires Governmental interference with railways to obtain the rapid and cheap delivery of mail matter, public opinion will soon demand the step to be taken, and arbitrators to be appointed to adjust the amounts due to the stockholders by reason of such interference. If the opinion becomes prevalent that the only way to obtain cheap transportation for mails and other freight is by means of Govermental control of railways, the demand for the change will become a political issue, and if defeated, will require the combined resources of all the railroad men in the country. The present demand of the railways, is the beginning of this agitation, and we think it unwise to inaugurate it.

SENATOR CAMERON and wife, together with their guests, Mrs. Dr. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, Post Master General Creswell and wife, and Senator Howe and wife have gone on a pleasant journey through the South, and their route will take them through Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery and Selma to New Orleans. Thence the party will proceed to Florida, and after remaining there a few days will return to the Mississippi, visiting Memphis and other places of interest, and thence to Indianapolis where one of the party resides, then to Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, thus completing a circle that includes a large and interesting part of our country. The time that will be consumed in swinging round this circle, will be, as is supposed, about three weeks, and since every preparation that a liberal heart could devise has been made, the distinguished party will no doubt have plenty of enjoyment.

THE Postoffice Department has announced officially the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the unprepaid portion of postage on letters, papers and other matter sent through the mails. The opinion is in substance as follows:

That letters weighing over ½ oz., having one full rate prepaid and forwarded, are only chargeable at the office of delivery with the deficient postage at the prepaid rate, that is, 3 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof not prepaid, instead of 6 cents, as has been the custom to charge under the new code. This opinion, however, only refers to matter partially prepaid with not less than one full rate. Letters entirely prepaid or having less than one full rate prepaid, if forwarded, are still subject to the charge of 6 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Mail matter other than letters, also newspapers, magazines, &c., to regular subscribers, should not be forwarded unless fully prepaid by stamps affixed, but should such matter by inadvertence reach its destination without being fully prepaid, double the prepaid rate should be collected on the unpaid portion before delivery.

SENATOR WINDOM, of Minnesota, obtained permission from the United States Senate, for the special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to sit during the recess and on Monday the Committee held a very important meeting, to consider the scope of the inquiry entrusted to them, and to lay down a plan of operations. The Committee is to inquire into the general subject of "transportation to the seaboard," and, having given to it great latitude of investigation, it is expected to make thorough work, and elucidate a vast number of facts so that some practical measure may result therefrom. At the above meeting, Mr. Windom the Chairman, submitted the following propositions as heads for the inquiry: First, as to the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate and control the railroads in the transportation of mails; second, what would be a fair compensation for the carriage of the mails; third, as to the best methods of securing the cheap transportation of western produce to markets; fourth, how far can the Government go in the establishment of railroads subject to its own control. No subject, as thus developed, could be more important. Some of the inquiries seem to breathe a spirit of hostility to railroad corporations, but the most important one is that regarding cheap transportation. Now the high rates of freight practically prevent western products from being transported to European markets. Such a heavy tax in production should be reduced to as low a point as the expense on carrying freight will permit. Let the Committee solve this problem, and it will deserve and receive the praise of the people.

THERE having been circulated a report that Mr. Bancroft had resigned the post of Minister to Germany, the President, in conversation with a friend on Monday, is said to have denied the report, and the story is dead until some other correspondent in search of news, picks it up and breathes new life into its dry bones. The same dispatch from which we gather the above information, also states that Mr. Delong, it is understood, will not be long a Minister to Japan, but to-morrow, doubtless we will ascertain that this is incorrect, and so the telegraph worries one day by day with its endless contradictions.

THE press is loud in praise of the Senate, for refusing to increase the salaries of members of the Legislature.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Legal Holidays—The Border Raid Bill.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA., April 2, 1873.

The Senate has passed the House bill defining legal holidays, fixing as such the 1st of January, 22d of February, 4th of July, 25th of December and other days fixed by the President's or Governor's proclamation, directing the observance of the following Monday, when the holiday falls on Sunday, and requiring all paper falling due on that Monday to be met the Saturday previous.

An act relative to the damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion was before the House last week when Mr. Mahon proposed to dispense with debate on this bill, and by common consent pass it to third reading. and then to consider and discuss it thoroughly and fairly, and vote it up or down upon its merits.

Mr. Brockway referred to the great importance of this bill, involving several millions of dollars, and before he would agree to the proposition he wanted to hear some reasons why the bill should pass.

Mr. Mahon referred to the strong prejudice in the public mind in regard to this just claim of the people of his section of the State for the severe losses sustained during the war, and hoped there would be a fair consideration of the question. The result of the rebel invasion was the breaking open of every store and the taking of every horse and wagon within reach of the enemy. All the property that could be gathered by the invading thousands was carried away, and for a while over a hundred thousand rebels occupied the county of Franklin, carrying destruction on all sides. Whilst these people thus suffered at home, many of them were faithfully discharging their duty at the front, and in a single engagement thirty citizens of Chambersburg laid down their lives on the battle field. He referred to the prosperity of the various interests of other parts of the State through the war, such as iron, coal and manufacturing, whilst the people of his section made the extraordinary sacrifices referred to, and to deny this claim would be extremely unjust.

Mr. Elliott took the floor and declared himself unconditionally opposed to the bill. He commended the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Mahon) for the zealous manner in which he advocated the bill. But it proposes a violation of an agreement two years ago, when the first bill passed, and for which he (Mr. Elliott) voted, which gave $800,000 to Chambersburg. Other parts of the State, suffered severely—men of Philadelphia and elsewhere—lost by the confiscation of debt due by Southern people and otherwise. The distinct understanding two years ago was that not another dollar should be asked for after the passage of the bill then, but that any further claims should be presented to the general government. And he had no doubt they would be pressed against the government through Congressional action. If that should fail there might be some reason for calling on the State for relief.

Mr. Mahon replied, contending that the State was not only morally, but also legally bound to meet these losses, and that it was the duty of the State to apply to the general government for payment back into the State Treasury.

Mr. Elliott remarked that if Mr. Mahon proved anything, he has proved that the general government, and not the State, is liable. He repeated that there was an understanding two years ago that no further claim should be presented against the State, and had said understanding not been acknowledged by his friends, the bill of 1871 could not have passed.

The committee of the whole rose, and the bill was reported, and a motion to grant leave to sit again was negatived. The several sections were read, the title was agreed to, and the bill passed to third reading.

POLITICAL.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: Under the caption of "Governor Hartranft's Vetoes's," the *Public Ledger* of yesterday discusses with fairness and just praise the reasons assigned by the Governor for vetoing several legislative enactments which seemed to him either unnecessary or pernicious. We endorse the *Ledger's* comments heartily, and agree with it that these vetoes "show evidence that the Governor is consulting some clear-headed, courageous, capable adviser, whom we take to be his Attorney General;" and we go further. There is reason to believe that Governor Hartranft, in calling into his councils a gentleman of Mr. Dimmick's character and ability, did so because he believed the latter to be in full harmony with himself. No one has been more gratified than the *Press* by Governor Hartranft's general gubernatorial career so far. If he continues he will secure the regard and co-operation of good men of all parties.

—"Extra Billy" Smith, formerly Governor of Virginia, is among the candidates for a nomination for a renewal of honor, together with R. M. T. Hunter, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, son of the General, and others.

—It is understood in Washington that both Pomeroy and Caldwell will be candidates before the Legislature of Kansas for re-election to the United States Senate, and both parties profess confidence in their success.

—General Belknap, Secretary of War, during his proposed absence, desired Gen. Sherman to be Secretary of War *protem pore* but it appears he is legally disqualified. The matter was referred to the Attorney General for consideration, and the reply of the legal advisor of the President was that an officer on the active list of the army could not hold a civil office without losing his military office.

—Ex Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has been appointed Finance Agent of the Treasury Department, to visit Europe in connection with the new loan.

—The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans, will be carried to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, by the Attorney General.

—A large meeting of prominent colored Republicans was held last night at St. James Chapel, New Orleans. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first, second and third indorsed Judge Durell, W. H. Hunt, Beckwith, Billena, Senator Morton, the New Orleans *Republican* newspaper, and complimented President Grant for his devotion to Republican principles.

—The joint resolution endorsing Governor Walker's plan for the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the States has passed both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the Governor has been instructed to forward copies of the resolutions and his message on the same subject to the Legislatures of the several States.

—Referring to the whitewashing of Clayton, of Arkansas, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* remarks: "The investigation and the Senate's action upon it will not convince any of Clayton's enemies that he is a political saint, and it will not warrant his friends in pushing him forward as a model of a political reformer."

—B. F. Martin of Washington, John Swickard, of Monongahela city, and William Danley, of West Finley, are Democratic candidates for nomination for Treasurer in washington county.

—The New York State Senate committee to investigate the charges against "Boss" Tweed met on the 25th ult. at Albany. Tweed's council read a written paper signed by his client remonstrating against the jurisdiction of the committee on the ground that he never accepted the office of Senator, and never was a member of the present Senate. The committee decided to continue the investigation, and proceded with the examination of witnesses.

—The Washington *Chronicle*, in an article on "The Sober Second Thought," concerning the Credit Mobilier, says of Senator Paterson that "his life had been as pure as the streams flowing from the melting snows lying on the mountain tops hid in the clouds."

—The following persons are Treasury candidates at the Republican primary election in washington county: Captain J. C. French, Addison Winters, Captain A. L. Hawkins, John White, George Buchanan. For Sheriff—David Hart, John S. Johnston, Shadrach Hedge,

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives refuses to consider a vote of censure on the plunder of the public Treasury by Congressmen. We deeply regret it for the honor of the State.—*Worcester Gazette.*

—The comparitive receipts of internal revenue for the six months ending January 31st, 1872, and January 31st 1873, show an increase in the latter on spirits of $2,617,902, fermented liquors $690,234, and penalties $68,512.

—The Butler *citizen* announces A. L. Campbell, Esq., of Petrolia city, Fairview township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the coming Republican primary election.

—R. Thompson, of Pine township, and Dr. Hunter, of Leechburg Armstrong county, will be candidates at the Republican primary meetings for Assembly.

—In Armstrong county there are nine Republican candidates announced for Sheriff, and four for Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, March 31, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

On the eve of "all fools' day," or the first of April, when all is hurry-scurry, some are grave, others gay, some passing a discontented night away. Of all the days in the year I have a positive and well grounded fear for the first day of April, especially when it finds us at a boarding house. Get up in the morning with a ravenous appetite, anticipating a good, square meal, to strengthen you until noon, when, "horror of horrors," you find your hash seasoned with hair pins, chignons, and a lot of other delicate spices too numerous to mention. Should you protest the "boss" will inform you that you were not reared on good substantial "grub." I have been at boarding houses when it required a man to have a double plated, copper-lined, hand riveted stomach to digest the latest delicacies of the season. Dinner you find warmed over what was left from breakfast, and you may find some short cakes, with the shortening in the long way; black coffee—the milk man's pump leaked so he could not come; one egg for each boarder, served up on the jump. Supper, things are worse than ever. The cook is tired; landlady sick; "boss" surly and growling because he did not have his fingers in the Credit Mobilier, or some other steal. At night you find your bed turned the wrong way, bidding you repose with you feet toward sunrise; your bed cord improperly stretched; your nice white spread all soiled, because that dear little Harry, who has progressive ideas of Geography, has drawn the map of Indiana on it with soot from the stove pipe. Truly, this is a day of troubles, trials and vexation of spirit, and all because we had to move.

We heard a remark the other day that we were living in a progressive age. This remark struck me rather forcibly, so I concluded to watch and see for myself. On Sabbath afternoon I saw that there was truth in the remark. I noticed about twenty-five young men and boys congregated at the railroad crossings, passing remarks on the dress and walk of persons going to and fro. This proved to me conclusively, and beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we were living in "a progressive age; that these young men were trying to cultivate good manners and a spirit of criticism. It sounds so elevating when one passes an obscene joke for the others to laugh that loud, braying, boisterous laugh; it shows that they are in a good humor, and also looks well after coming right out of Sabbath-school.

Your correspondent having a few spare moments to himself to-day, concluded to visit the works of the Rochester Tumbler Company, and I am not exaggerating when I say that it is the most complete, best regulated and conducted establishment of this kind I have ever seen. The furnace is twenty-two feet eight inches in diameter, containing ten pots, each pot holding three thousand two hundred pounds of glass, making thirty-two thousand pounds of glass in the furnace at one time. This furnace is said to be the largest in the world. These pots are filled three times a week, making a total of over ninety thousand pounds of glass used per week; some of this goes back into the furnace again to be melted. They make complete, on an average, eleven thousand five hundred dozens, or one hundred and thirty-eight thousand tumblers per week. They have over sixty different moulds or styles of glasses, and in the quality and finish have few equals and no superiors. They have orders from South America and from that "muchly" married man, Brigham Young, for tumblers; also orders, and large ones, from different parts of the country, their largest trade being principally from the East. Mr. George W. Fry will please accept my sincere thanks for the time and attention given me, in showing and explaining the intricate workings of the establishment. May the Rochester Tumbler Works live long and prosper!

Just here allow me to ask a question! Why do not our landed lords hold out inducements and give encouragement to buy and build, and help improve our towns. Our advantages are just as good here as they can get at Pittsburgh. Then the material and the taxes are higher, and the danger of destruction by fire much greater than here, and it is a patent fact that mechanics will not work as steady in a city, when they have everything to attract their attention and money, as they will in the country. But it appears that those that have land must have the outside cent before they will sell to a company, because they think the company is rich and can stand it. Better were it did they give them a few acres of land to erect on. It certainly would enhance the value of the other property of the giver, and besides it would be a blessing and benefit to the community at large; for the tone of society of a community of honest, industrious mechanics will compare quite favorably with a like number of purse-proud bigoted nabobs.

CLIONIAN.

INDUSTRY, March 29, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

The bounty tax, that hydra headed monster that so unceremoniously aimed his dirty assiduities at the pocket, was supposed to have been slain years ago; but such is not the case, for here in Industry township we find it like the legendary Wandering Jew, jogging aimlessly along, like the never to be satiated horse leech, crying Give! give!! It may seem strange to loyal men that after a laspe of eight years since the rebellion was crushed out, the bounty tax of Industry township remains unpaid, yet it is so; it is in fact the Rip Van Winkle of the present age, at first it stalked along in the vigor of its manhood and ran well for a season, when it fell into a profound slumberfrom which it has lately awoke and is now out on the rampage cutting right and left with all the energy of despair; nor is to be wondered at, when we take into consideration that there is a certain peculiar set of men living up "Goose Hollow" who are determined not to live unto themselves alone, and expect to render the country God service by voting for Gen. Jackson at the spring election. Now honestly what has caused this delay in paying off those bonds, why all this equivocation, why this dallying with other peoples' interests? I know of no answer unless it is that they are waiting for a few more Woolslairs to move into the township that they may fleece them out of another extra sixty odd dollars or so in the shape of bounty tax. This equivocation and dallying of theirs is going to cost the township quite a little fortune in the shape of costs, expenses, &c., of which those careful engineers will themselves have to bear part of the burden, but then for the sake of vengence, I suppose that they will cheerfully bend their shoulders to the yoke, taking for their motto Longfellow's aphorism "suffer and be strong." From the hands of the old iron clad democracy the bounty matter has got into the clutches of what has been lately known as the Lib-dem. party, that party which had for its purpose, ostensibly, the liberal reformation of the political state of the country, but really "anything to beat Grant." They were born crying reform, they live crying reform and they will die crying reform, without accomplishing so much as a tithe of their avowed purpose. Such reformation as theirs, is about like the dog baying at the moon; it began in moonshine and it will culminate in moonshine. This appears to be an age of reform, the cries are, reform the ballot, reform the rights of suffrage and reform the assessment and the collection of taxes.

"How well it is the sun and moon
Are placed so very high,
That no presuming man can reach
And pluck them from the sky,
If 'twere not so I do believe
That some reforming ass,
Would soon attempt to take them down
To light the world with gas."

One part of the reform movement in this place was to tax the soldiers to help to pay off the bounty; consistency is said to be a jewel, but the jewel didn't happen to come this way; the very idea of taxing the soldiers to pay off the bounty is preposterous, the better men of the township scouted it, they scorned the act, and the tide of public indignation set in such full tide against it that the reformers at last felt constrained to get together and exonerate the soldiers from the payment of the tax, but taking the will for the deed, we conclude that they are no more soldiers' friends now than they were before—what a man does under protest, he will afterward protest that he didn't do, and in their every act these liberal reformers show their cloven foot, in all their intrigues the old rebellions element can be seen cropping out, which has to say the least, three shades of copper in it; since they cannot rule in high places, they strive to ruin in low ones, and are like an army of Jack Fallstaff's, having a banner upon which is inscribed by the hand of time, this motto, "Maximum in Minimum."

SOLDIER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

My wife April fooled me; did yours?

New Goods at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

The bill reducing taxes is in the hands of the Governor for signature.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

The State Senate refuses to increase the salary of members of the Legislature.

Gentlemen's Oxford Ties at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Frank Gray, the cutter with R. Steinfeld.

Select School.—Mr. E. D. Campbell has secured a sufficient number of scholars to induce him to open a select school in Georgetown. The term will begin on April 8th.

Mountains of clothing at R. Steinfeld's, New Brighton.

The latest style of Boots and Shoes at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

Johnson Calhoun, of Green township, having disposed of his only remaining farm, has moved back to Beaver to occupy the property that he purchased from Mr. Veder a few years since.

All suits warranted to fit at R. Steinfeld's.

Call at the new brick front, corner of Broadway and Lock Streets, New Brighton.

It is impossible for us to publish long obituary notices, or resolutions of respect to the dead, at the expense of other important matter, unless as advertisements, to be paid for at our regular rates. The announcement of deaths are free, and we publish them as a matter of news.

R. Steinfeld has returned from the east, where he purchased a fine stock of clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he is offering to the trade cheaper than they can be got for at any other place. Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton.

It is estimated that the cost of the Briceland trial to the county of Washington, Pa., will reach about $3,000. The cost of the twelve jurors in the case, together with the two tipstaves having them in charge, alone amounts to $1,012, 01, and $900 have been paid to witnesses for the Commonwealth.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, who has been foreman of THE RADICAL office for a number of years, has removed to Pittsburgh. Our relations have been pleasant and we part company with our friend with regret, but hope joy, peace and prosperity will follow him wherever he goes. Mr S. N. Dinsmore, of Beaver, takes his place.

John Kennedy & Co. are now receiving one of the largest and most complete stock of spring goods ever brought to this market. A full line of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Gaiters and Slippers. Goods sold at lowest cash prices! an examination of stock solicited. apr4-4w

Mr. M. M. Marshall, formerly of Smith's Ferry, has been elected President and Mr. John Morton, of Glasgow, Superintendent of the Salineville Lumber Company, recently organized. This Company's works will be located at Salineville, and our friend Morton is already getting the necessary machinery for a plaining mill and the manufacture of sash and door frames and other building material. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss, feb7-2m

The inquisition held on the 17th ult., at Franklin, upon the body of Thomas F. Anderson, late cashier of Judge Lamberton's bank, of that place, resulted in returning a verdict of insanity. The investigation was thorough, and the evidence proved beyond a doubt that Mr. Anderson was deranged when he committted self destruction, and that he violated no trust reposed in him until reason was dethroned.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Rev. Wm. F. Johnson, Missionary to India, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, of Bridgewater, on next Sabbath, April 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M All are invited to attend. Ladies interested in woman's work for woman are especially invited to attend.

Mr. Johnson will give a lecture in the same place on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, on "Hindoo Oddities." The lecture will be instructive, amusing and worthy of liberal patronage. Admission, 25 cts; children 15 cts. Proceeds for the benefit of Sabbath school.

Wanted!—Everybody to call at J. Kennedy Co.'s, street, Beaver Falls. apr4-1w

How Advertising Pays.—The Richmond *State Journal*, R. W. Wright, editor, tells how Edward Malley built up one of the largest dry goods trades in New England. It says: "About eighteen years ago Mr. Malley appeared in New Haven, and opened a small 'seven by nine' dry goods store on the principal business street of that city. At that time the heaviest merchants on the street scarcely advertised in the local newspapers to the extent of more than two squares each, and then in standing advertisements for the season. Mr. Malley, with a degree of sagacity that no one else had ever dared evince, struck out boldly in the advertising line, engaging a column in each of the three local dailies, with the privilege of changing the same every week, and making his advertisements the most readable part of the newspapers. For this he paid each of the newspapers at the rate of $1,000 a year. The old fogy merchants stood aghast at his hardihood, and everybody predicted that he would 'go up' in less than thirty days; and he did go up in less than that time—to the very height of the mercantile ladder. His store in a few months expanded from a 'seven by nine' room into the occupancy of the whole building in which it was situated, and in less than a year he was doing the largest business of any merchant in the city. He kept up his 'reckless advertising,' as it was called and to day he has a store, built by himself, 260 feet deep, 70 feet wide and two floors—the largest and most successful merchantile house in all New England, outside of Boston. He now pays the local journals not less than $5.000 a year for advertising, and yet he frankly confesses that he has made all his money out of the newspapers.

R. Steinfeld, New Brighton, is selling clothing cheaper than any other person, and it will be for the advantage of those wishing such articles to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere and ascertain at what low prices he is disposing of a fine selection of goods. He is sure to please his customers.

The "Daily Graphic" has been rendered a practical enterprise by certain new processes by which wood engraving is entirely dispensed with, and the artist is thus permitted to deal directly with the public and engrave his own work These new processes, in connection with photography, have made it possible to print pictures of events as rapidly as the occurrence can be related in type. Of course the possibilities of the invention are enormous; it is susceptible of application to an immense variety of purposes in regard to the publications of the day. It is no wonder that the public, who have been awaiting the issue of *The Daily Graphic* with great curiosity and interest, have welcomed with hearty unanimity the handsome daily paper which literally "sketches" all public events.

Important to the Public!—T. Waggoner, Esq., late of Sewickly, having secured the store house and fixtures, situate in Vanport, recently occupied by J. M. Cornelius & Co., is now prepared to receive all kinds of country produce, at market prices, in exchange for dry goods, groceries, &c. Having refitted and furnished said store, and being constantly in receipt of new goods, consisting of a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Notions, Boots and Shoes, he respectfully invites the public to call ann examine his stock and secure a bargain Location Railroad steeet and Wire Ferry landing. Come one, come all. apr4-4w

Resolutions of respect, adopted by Amaranth Lodge, No. 294, I. O. G. T. of Rochester, Pa:.

WHEREAS, God, the Almighty, Governor and Ruler of all things, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Dwight Coe, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother we have sustained a loss which we deeply feel: one who had here an irreproachable character, and whose genuine temperance principles and christian graces won for him tha respect and esteem of all who knew him, and rendered his example worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That while we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the parents and friends of our departed brother, we can also rejoice with them that he has gone to dwell forever with his Father in heaven.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that our members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty daye.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased brother, and to the county papers, with request that they be published.

C. H. BRECKENRIDGE, P. BRAMWELL, CHAS. HARLAN, } Com.

The best place to invest your money is at R. Steinfeld's New Brighton, for he sells clothing twenty per cent lower than any other merchant outside of Pittsburgh.

At a regular meeting of Amaranth Lodge, No. 294, I. O. G. T., held March 26th, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable providence, to remove from among us our lamented brother, Thomas P. Reed, therefore,

Resolved, That in him the lodge has lost a worthy and consistent member, possessing the confidence and commanding the esteem of all those associated with him in the cause of temperance.

Resolved, That whilst we deeply deplore his loss, we yet recognize the hand of God in this our affliction

Resolved, That we tender our expression of deep condolence to the bereaved family, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that we drape our Charter for the same time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and also published in the county papers.

T. J. CHANDLER, C. WATSON, W. H. BRECKENRIDGE } Com.

JOHNSTOWN, PA. May 18th.

We, the following painters, have used Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Pure White Lead, and find it a No 1 Lead, and would recommend it to any one wishing good work done.

J. G. KELLER, W. R. GRUBB,
E. PHISTER, WM. DYSERT,
R. N. TAYLOR, ALF. HESLEP,
THOS. McGOUGH.

The New Railroad.—There will be a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th inst., of the Directors of the Ohio and Baltimore and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, to determine upon the route by which the Atlantic and Great Western Company will take to make connection with the Connellsville Road at Pittsburgh.

A railroad agent, in the interest of the above company, passed over the Montours Valley and Georgetown route last week, with a view of reporting on the practicability of the route, and the natural resources of the country. The agent will make a favorable report, and expressed his opinion, that all things considered, the route is the best of all the contemplated routes, and the one likely to be selected. The Atlantic and Great Western have applied to the Legislature for a charter for the above route, but will not press the matter, as they intend to build under the free railroad law, and to complete the work in eighteen months from the time of beginning the same. The evidence is accumulating that some company intends to build a road through from Georgetown to Pittsburgh and we should be glad to learn more about it, and communicate the information to our readers.

Whoever is in need of a fine suit of clothes, he had better call at once at R. Steinfeld's, corner of Broadway and Lock Streets, New Brighton.

Rev. W. H. Locke, who has been located at Alliance, was in town this week preparing for his departure. Mr. Locke is a kind hearted pastor, a ready writer and fluent speaker, and we regret very much the necessity which snaps asunder the pleasant and useful relations that existed between him and his people, not only, but the whole community. We have no doubt that he is transferred to an enviting field, where he can utilize his fine culture to great advantage in not only presenting truth in an attractive form, but in moulding the minds and forming the character of young men and women who will wait on his ministry. May prosperity go with him.

In parting with my friends in Beaver and vicinity, I heartily recommend to their friendship and patronage, my friend Dr. J. M. Miller, as a christian gentleman, and a skillful physician. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and has been practicing medicine six years.

His office is the one formerly occupied by Drs. McKinney and Lawrence; and his residence is that just vacated by myself.

J. S. McNUTT.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:—There appears to be a general misapprehension throughout the country with regard to the postal laws passed at the last session of Congress. Postoffice authorities almost everywhere complain of an abundance of drop letters bearing a one cent postage stamp, whereas the rate still remains at two. The bill reducing letter postage to two cents, and providing for the prepayment of postage on all mail matter, passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was, however, an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill which repeals all existing acts with regard to all free matter. This of course includes exchanges between newspapers and free postage on papers circulating in the counties where they are published. This law takes effect on the 1st of July.

Wanted—A good girl for general house work, or a nurse girl. Good wages and permanent place. Apply to J. WILKINSON, Beaver. mar28-2t

The Washington *Review and Examiner* says: J. D. Boyle, Esq., so well known to our entire community as a pleasant gentleman and wide-awake business man, left this place, together with his family, for his new home at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on Monday last. We regret very much to lose such a citizen, but nevertheless he carries with him the warmest wishes of our entire community for his future success.

The church at Burgettstown, Presbytery of Washington, Rev. J. T. Fredericks, pastor, received at its last communion an accession of twenty persons on profession of their faith. Others are enquiring and there is a solemn state of feeling.

A Presbyterian Sabbath School Convention will be held at Burgettstown, under the auspices of Washington Presbytery, April 21, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Fire in Sharon,—Quite an extensive fire occurred in Sharon on Saturday morning, the 22d ult., destroying the carriage works of Tribby & Weaver, the dwelling and stable of Joseph Hunter, and several other buildings. The fire broke out about four o'clock in the morning, in the stable of Mr. Hunter, and spread with great rapidity, and at one time threatened the business part of the town. The total loss is estimated at $13,500; insured for $8,000. Tribby & Weaver are the principal losers, their loss being put at $13,500. They will rebuild at once.

On Monday morning on the Ohio opposite Beaver, an unknown deck hand employed on a tow boat going up the river, was for some reason in a skiff in front of the tow, and in endeavoring to clear the track the edge of one of the barges struck the skiff and threw him into the water. He floated round the barges and, though the wind was high and the waves furious, he managed to keep up but could not swim to shore. The tow boat got freed from her barges and went in pursuit, and did not succeed in rescuing the half drowned man until he had floated as far down as Vanport. His escape was narrow.

For the Radical.

CONVENTIONS.

Search history through the dreamy past
Far back in Roman ages,
You seldom find the word "Convention"
Written on its pages.
The Medes and Persians fixed their laws,
And forced them to the letter;
And Egypt, with her dazzling wealth,
For changes was no better.
The ancient council of one hundred
Met yearly in consultation,
To make such laws as they might need
Engaged their whole attention.
But in our days of railroad speed
The people meet in
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

Empires and nations rose and fell,
While kings their scepters wield,
Death and destruction stalk abroad
O'er many a battle field.
But seldom then did men convene,
And counsel with each other,
To resolve this and resolve that,
And adopt them altogether.
One sable Dido, of Punic fame,
Called counselors in convention,
To enlarge her domain was her aim,
Her only known intention.
Do modern people plan the same
When they meet in
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

Though Napoleon rode on battles storm,
Mid fire, famine and flood;
In sackcloth draped two thirds of Europe,
And bathed her soil in blood,
Yet never did the masses call
To council and devise,
How he should make and manage plans
To gain a certain prize.
But things have changed in years of late,
(Of course there's no prevention)
If any new fledged hobby starts
The people call a Convention,
To investigate as a whole or parts
They hold a
Convention here, Convention there,
And here and there a Convention.

There are "woman's rights" Conventions now;
Conventions for base ball;
And to investigate the rights of men
A Convention they will call.
At Philadelphia once the wise convened,
To declare our nation's birth,
But to monthly meet for such a cause
Was never known on earth.
No such times as now were never known
For holding of Conventions,
In every land and every clime,
Mid nations wild contentions;
The daily news is all the time
The people call
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

The temperance folks and rummy-ites
Each hold their own Conventions,
And publish to the world at large
What may be their intentions.
Politicians, merchants and doctors too,
Play also at this game,
And the clergy meet in mass we hear,
Their object is the same.
Scientific men convene by times
'Bout some renowned invention;
But 'twas never known till here of late
So many strange Conventions.
In city, county, town and State
We have calls for
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

Turn where you may the word "Convention,"
In conspicuous places posted,
Is stirring up the people who
To quiet long have boasted;
Discussing this, debating that,
Adopting means and measures,
Devising plans by which they think
To increase their worldly pleasures.
Long reports in papers published
Oft meet our quiet gaze,
Denouncing some, commending others,
With fickle human praise.
And so we see it stated in those columns
Appointments for
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

I am sick and tired of the word Convention,
Thus ringing in my ears;
You can talk to me on other subjects
And of trouble have no fears;
With this advice to you my friend
I close my little rhyme,
Don't talk Convention in my presence
At any future time.
Nay pull my hair, tramp on my toes,
But I pray you do not mention
The very current interrogation
"Are you going to the Convention?"
Let me alone, nor torment my mind
About the
Conventions here, Conventions there,
And here and there Conventions.

Bridgewater, Pa., March 15, 1873.

$20 Reward.—A rumor has been put in circulation, to the injury of my reputation and business, representing that I have placed my signature to a paper or petition expressing my approval of the employment of Chinese in the Beaver Falls Cutlery, which rumor is utterly false and untrue. I never signed any such paper, but, on the contrary, believe such labor to be a curse to our towns.

I will pay twenty dollars reward to any one who will furnish me with the name of the originator of the report referred to.

E. ROBERTS.

NEW BRIGHTON, March 27, 1873.

The crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Devore of Beaver, came off on Tuesday evening, the 25th, inst. A large number of friends assembled at their residence, to congratulate them on the happy event, and many presents of the crystal kind were given to the bride of fifteen years who looked almost as well as a bride fresh from the hymenial altar. Our boys would not care if weddings of this kind were more frequent, since they are fond of such favors as they received from Mr and Mrs. Devore.

List of Letters, unclaimed, in Beaver Post Office April 1st, 1873:

Bert & Walsh, George W. Curtis, Mrs. George W. Curtis, Mrs. Julia A. Crandall, Mr. Ellihue Eckler, Mr. Robert Edwards, Mr. Edgar, (Pres't of Temperance Con.) H. E. Green, Esq., Miss Margett Gould, Mr. Venson Hully, Mr. Clages Jackson, 2, Michael Main, Mr. Peter Maratta, Mr. T. J. McGowan, Mrs. Adaline Trax.

M. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. 1f

Terrible Accident.—One last Monday morning, about 11½ o'clock, while the employees on the Butler Branch, at this place, were engaged in shifting cars, a little boy, about twelve years of age the son of Mr. Wm. Friend, of Butler township, jumped on an empty truck and in some way fell on the track, the wheels passing over his thighs, crushing them in a fearful manner. He was at once removed to the "Fair Exchange," kept by Mr. George Fair. Dr S Graham was summoned, and attended to the little sufferer. It is thought he is in a critical condition. When will people take warning, and keep their children at home, or at least, away from the depot?—*Butler Eagle.*

Soldiers' Union.—At a recent meeting of the committee appointed to make preparation for organizing a permanent Soldiers' Union, to perpetuate the pleasant memories of the camp, the field and the bivouac, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a banquet be given in New Brighton on the universary of Lee's surrender, April 9th, and that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the county be invited to attend; and that all who propose to participate, be requested to give immediate notice of their intention to the secretary either in person or by letter. DAVID CRITCHLOW, Chairman.

G. L. EBERHART, Secretary.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, keep up with the newest styles, and are determined to lead in the amount of their sales and quantity of their goods, as well as the low prices at which they are sold.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific desease, they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until health fill blood, fit to be the material of nerve and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished. apr14-1m

MARRIED.

HAYS—HARRISON—March 11th, by Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. James Y. Hays to Lucinda Harrison, both of Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

ROBERS—CHAMBERS—March 13th, by Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. Stephen Rogers to Miss Orpha Chambers, both of Roger's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa.

NEVILL—EAKIN—April 1st, by Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. Washington R. Nevill to Miss Jennie R. Eakin, both of Beaver county, Pa.

Argus and Conservative please copy.

DIED.

EWING—On Wednesday, March 26th, at his residence in Beaver county, Amos W. Ewing, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.

HART.—In Pittsburgh, on the 30th of March 1873, Mrs. Mary Hart, relict of the late Aaron Hart, aged about 70 years.

FARROW.—March 30th, 1873, at the Beaver County Home, George Farrow of New Brighton, in the 73d year of his age.

BENCE.—On Friday, March 78th, 1873, in Beaver, Pa., Eddie, son of Mr. Louis Bence, aged 3 years.

LOWARY—In Beaver, Pa., on Monday evening March 31st, Rev. D. P. Lowary, aged 47 years.

Mr. Lowary has been a man of suffering, and afflicted with disease for many years, but though his death was not apprehended from his late illness until a day or two before he died, yet many of his friends have feared that he might be taken at almost any time. His death is a severe blow to the community in which he has lived for so long, and especially to the church, by the members of which he was so dearly beloved. Forty-seven years of age, with a cultured and well disciplined mind, with a silvered tongued eloquence and wide reaching sympathies, he was just prepared seemingly for doing his best service in the Master's work; but death, the great destroyer, has broken the column before it was completed.

The funeral took place on Wednesday in the Presbyterian Church at half past twelve, and the remains were conveyed to Washington the same day for burial. Dr. Hodge, of Allegheny Seminary, preached the funeral discourse, and a large concourse of citizens were in attendance.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	" "	1 65
Rye		" "	75
Oats		" "	38
Corn (shelled)		" "	50

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely & Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. H. W. SEELY,
apr4-2t JAS. OSBURN,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Elijah Webster and Richard Thomas, of Beaver Falls, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Elijah Webster is authorized to settle all debts and collect all claims due to and by the company.

ELIJAH WEBSTER,
RICHARD THOMAS.
Beaver Falls, March 25, 1873—apr4;1t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the residence of William Porter, Esq., Rochester, Pa., on THURSDAY, APRIL 10th, 1873, the following described property, viz: 1 fine young horse, 1 grey mare, 1 fresh cow, 1 two horse wagon and harness, 1 buck-wagon, 2 setts of buggy harness, 1 fine stock cutter, 1 wind mill, 1 plow, 2 corn plows, 1 harrow, a large lot of corn in the ear, a lot of hay, oats in the sheaf, a few barrels of cider and wine, 1 set of parlor furniture, 1 bed room set, just new, 2 new mattresses, 1 Crystal Palace cook-stove, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, a few thousand feet of worked pine flooring, and other worked lumber, a lot of arch grates and summer fronts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given. Terms made known on day of sale.
apr4-1t WILLIAM PORTER.

A BEAUTIFUL $8 CHROMO FREE!

TO ALL LOVERS OF ART AND LITERATURE.

We will send the Beautiful Chromo entitled "The Unwelcome Visitor," postage prepaid, as a premium to our monthly Magazine, called the

BUMBLE BEE,

contains 32 large peges besides the cover, filled with the best and most interesting reading. Price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

Send on your dollar, and get a dollar magazine and an eight dollar chromo in return. We want and will liberally pay

AGENTS.

Send for particulars. Address

BUMBLE BEE, Albion, Ill.

Subscriptions received at THE RADICAL office, where the Chromo can be seen.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—

FROM PURE WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.
Price $1.50 per Dozen.
S. BEANER, Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Graebing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873.—mar21-4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Beaver County, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,704 22
Overdrafts	343 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	5,601 63
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 57
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	244 70
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	550 08
Bills of other National Banks	9,369 00
Fractional Currency,	253 60
Coin	5,510 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,194 89
	$393,723 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	1,571 01
Exchange	1,075 25
Interest	1,443 31
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,865 00
Dividends unpaid	1,788 34
Individual Deposits	49,688 93
Due to National Banks	884 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,478 64
	$393,723 84

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, }

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

G. S. BARKER, R. E. HOOPES, J. F. MINER, } Directors.

mar21

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!

PREPAID BY MAIL

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING.

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,
PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
sep6 72-1y

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BEAVER, March 27, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 26th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 20 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and one over Dutchman's run, in Pulaski township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, known as the "Cunningham bridge." Proposals will be made by the perch, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at this office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.
apr4-3t JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.

THE FISH BILL.

The following is the bill as it passed:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter no person shal have in his or her possession, or expose to sale, any shad caught in the river, Delaware, or its tributaries, within the jurisdiction of the State, below the head of Trenton falls, between the eleventh dey of June and tenth day of August in any year, or above the head of Trenton falls, or anywhere on the river Susquehanna, or on any of its tributaries, within said jurisdiction, between the sixteenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every shad so had in possession, or exposed for sale, to be recovered in any action or actions of debt, with costs of suit, by any person or persons, in his or their name or names, before any justice of the peace in the county where the offense was committed or where the defendant resides or is found: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall make it unlawful for the fishery commissioners of this State or of the coriparian States, or of the United States commissioner of fisheries, with the consent of the fishery commissioners of this State, or of the coriparian States, to take fish in the said waters for the purpose of natural or artificial spawning or propagation of the same.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful to catch fish in any way whatever in any of the waters in which fish will live, over which this State has either original or treaty, statutory or constructive jurisdiction, reciprocally, interchangeably or otherwise, at any time between sunset on Saturday evening and sunrise on the next ensuing Monday morning; the said offense to be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and sheriffs and constables, or harbor police officers and their deputies are hereby authorized and required to suppress all such fishing, using such means and force as may be necessary to arrest such persons found in sight of such officer or his deputy, in the commission of the offense, and seize such boats and their apparel, tackel, implements, nets, et cetera, as may be used or employed in the same, the said persons to be tried and punished as aforesaid, and the property taken to be sold at public sale, by the said sheriffs and constables, on due public notice given, the proceeds to be turned over to the treasuries of the proper counties or cities bordering upon or embracing the stream or streams whereon the offense shall have been committed: *Provided*, That fishermen, and those only necessarily using such seines in their regular established business, as on account of the large size of said seines, and for that cause alone, cannot be set or laid out except at the slack or turn of the tide, may set their nets or seines at only one such turn of the tide occurring by regular tidal changes, between any midnight during the fishing season on Saturday night and on sunrise on the following Monday morning, without incurring the penalties provided in this section.

SEC. 3. Trespassing upon fish preserves or ponds shall be punishable as other unlawful trespass for breach of a close, but no action shall be sustained therefor unless public notice of the character of said preserves, by hand posts, be set near the said waters, by the owners or occupants thereof; and if a roadway, pathway, railway or other form of crossing, shall pass over waters held, owned or used as fish preserves, by any person or persons engaged in the culture, propagation or preservation of fish, it shall not be lawful for any person to fish in the said waters, from the said crossing, or from any of its parts or projectures; and any person or persons so offending shall be liable, in an action of trespass, before the tribunal having jurisdiction thereof: *Provided*, That notice shall be fixed at such crossing by the owner or occupant of the close or preserve, warning the public that the said waters are used as preserves for the culture, propagation or preservation of fish; and the owners or occupants of such enclosures having given written notice to their neighbors, or adjoining occupants, of the character of said preserves or enclosures, and warned them not to permit domestic water fowls to trespass upon the same, which warning being unheeded for a period of ten days, the said owners or occupants may take possession of, or otherwise destroy said water fowl or fowls, without any liability for taking or destroying the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful to fish with nets or any other method of entrapping fish, except with hook and line, within half a mile of any part of any dam or its schute, in which there is or may hereafter be any schute or fish ladder, for navigation or for the purpose of the passage of fish up or down any stream in this Commonwealth, and any person persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not take effect until the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint tree competent persons who shall be known as the State Fishery Commissioners, who shall be commissioned and hold their positions for the period of three years from the date of their appointment, unless the said commission is sooner dissolved by legislative enactment; and any vacancies occurring in said commission by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term in like manner filled by the appointment and commission of the Governor. The general duties of the said commissioners, in addition to their other duties specified in this act, shall be to forward the restoration of the inland fisheries of the rivers and waters of this Commonwealth, and to stock the same with fish in succession at their judgment, as they shall be supplied with means thereof, and they shall use every lawful means to have all the laws in the cases made and provided to be faithfully executed, who shall be paid their reasonable and necessary expenses for the performance of the duties prescribed by this act, and shall report their proceedings and doings annually to the Legislature, through the Governor of the Commonwealth, accompanied by a full and itemized statement, under oath, of all expenditures made by them in pursuance of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That before the Governor shall issue a commission to any of the said commissioners he may require each of them to file a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties, in the Auditor General's office, to be approved of by the said Auditor General, conditioned for the performance of the duty of said commissioners with fidelity, and the faithful application of any moneys which may come to his hands as such commissioners.

SEC. 6. During the present year, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the commissioners aforesaid are required to have constructed by contract with the lowest and best bidders after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes as follows, to wit: One in Columbia dam, in addition to the one now existing therein; one in the Clark's Ferry dam; one in the Shamokin dam, and one in the first dam of the Juniata river above its confluence with the Susquehanna river, for which purpose twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000,) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated. During the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874) the said commissioners are hereby required to have constructed by contract in like manner, with the lowest and best bidders after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes as follows, to wit: One in the Muncy dam; one in the Nanticoke dam; one in the Lewistown dam (in the narrows,) and one in each of the two dams first occurring on the Lehigh river above its confluence with the Delaware river, and one in the Horse Race dam in the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, or open said dam, for which purpose thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875) the said commissioners are required to have constructed by contract with the lowest and best bidders, after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes, as follows, to wit: One in the Newton Hamilton dam, one in the Raystown Branch dam, and one in the third and fourth dams each on the Lehigh river, above its confluence with the Delaware river, for which purpose twenty thousand dollars (20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That in each of the said years, the fishways aforesaid shall be completed in succession, in the order in which they are aboved named, and no moneys shall be paid out of the State Treasury under the provisions of this section except upon the qualified certificate or certificates of the said commissioners, or a majority thereof, from time to time, that the services have been rendered or the work done in accordance with this act, which certificates being presented to the Auditor General, he shall issue his warrant or warrants upon the State Treasury in payment of the same, in favor of the person or persons to whom the same may be due: *And provided*, That none of the fishways named in this section, to be constructed in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874) and eighteen hundred and seventy-five (1875,) shall be put under contract or contracted, unless the said commissioners or a majority of them shall, on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), file a certificate with the Auditor General, that in their opinion the said fishways have been successful, and can be successfully used for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes: *And provided further*, That any fishways constructed under this act must be built and constructed in a substantial manner, after the most improved and approved method to admit of the passage of fish at reasonable cost, and so as not to injure the dams for the purposes for which they are now used.

SEC. 7. The board of fishery commissioners may, if they consider it necessary, appoint, not exceeding two fish wardens or water bailiffs, to be placed in charge of each of the reaches or stretches of the river immediately below or above the dams mentioned, and at least three fish wardens or water bailiffs on the river Delaware, at such points as they may deem proper, whose duty it shall be to be vigilant, and who, if it be necessary, are hereby empowered to call to his or their aid any sheriffs, constables, harbor police officers, or their deputies; and upon information made by him or them, or upon view of any offense against or infraction of any of the fishery laws, to arrest and bring to punishment all and any offenders against the same; the pay of each of which officers shall not exceed one hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 8. Should the State of New Jersey appropriate funds for the artificial propagation of shad in the river Delaware during the fishing season of the current year, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the board of fishery commissioners are authorized to apply and employ a similar amount for the same purpose: *Provided*, The said amount shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the said sum not exceeding three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrants of the said board of fishery commissioners, from time to time, as the same may be necessary, whenever a certificate of the appropriation and action of the State of New Jersey shall be filed in the office of the State Treasurer authenticated as required by the laws of said State.

SEC. 9. That the provisions against fish baskets, kiddles, eel wiers or racks, and similar contrivances, contained in section eleven of the act of twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are hereby made applicable to all streams or parts of streams under the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the board of fishery commissioners to notify the public as to the spawning time, specifying the same, as far as they can ascertain it, of the various tribes of useful food fishes inhabiting the inland waters of this Commonwealth, during which time it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or have in possession any fish or fishes, of the tribes or kinds of which notice has been given by the commissioners as aforesaid, under the same penalties for the same prescribed as to shad in the first section of this act.

SEC. 10. It shall further be the duty of the said fishery commissioners to select proper and suitable locations, and construct and erect suitable houses and devices for the purpose of hatching and propagating useful tribes of food fishes, and to stock and supply all the streams, lakes and fresh waters of the Commonwealth with the same, by distributing the impregnated spawn or fry of the said tribes of fishes to all parts of the State, under proper regulations, having in view the encouragement of fish culture, and to employ the necessary labor and buy the necessary material, machinery and implements therefor; and for that purpose, and to pay the necessary expenses of the said fishery commissioners and of the bailiffs they may employ in pursuance of of section seven of this act, the further sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrant or warrants of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, as the work is done or the service rendered: *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall file annually with the Auditor General an account of all moneys expended and services rendered, and whenever it may be practicable produce and file with said account the proper vouchers for the same.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of any person or persons or corporations hereafter erecting or constructing any dam or dams in any of the rivers of this Commonwealth, or their tributaries, accessible to shad, or other migratory fishes, to put in or upon the same suitable fish ways or ladders under the direction or approval of the said fishery commissioners, without which every such dam shall be deemed a public nuisance, and liable to be abated upon the information of any one complaining.

SEC. 12. That if any person shall cast, draw, set or fasten, or otherwise make use of any seine, set net, fyke net or net of any other description of less mesh than ten inches, or any other appliance except the hook and line for the purpose of catching fish in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this State, below the head of Trenton Falls, between the tenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, or above the head of Trenton Falls or anywhere on the Susquehanna river, or any of its tributaries within said jurisdiction, between the fifteenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

FLIRTATIONS on the stairs are so popular in Washington society, and the stairways are so blocked thereby, that there is talk of having temporary staircases distributed through the rooms for the accommodation of these fond people.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES,

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great variety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock compriees the

FINEST IN THE CITY

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec13 4m

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

mar28-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVE CLOTHING HALL.

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

☞ Bring this invitation with you mar28 3m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, JAMES EATON, } Adm'rs

feb21 6t

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

BURNS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines. Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-73

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug6'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM S., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. an629-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices, New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

MISS MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oct27'71-1y

SPEARER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails, Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to, N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

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CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Food, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sept28'70

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TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

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MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

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Sheriff—John Grasbing.
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Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain, Samuel Torrence, Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
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District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
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BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 357—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempster, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 169—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—I. R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. F. B. Wolfe, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M. and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Rotler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 373—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlineon, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *I. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alleman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston, Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 3 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Farming in the Moon.

A farmers' club in Central Illinois, as we learn from the Secretary, has been discussing the subject of the influence of the moon on vegetation. The particular point in the discussion was in regard to the proper time to sow wheat in order to gain the greatest amount of good from the influences of the moon. As is usual when this subject comes up, there were some who denied that the moon exerts any influence on growing crops while others affirmed that it did exert a powerful influence, and one which farmers should avail themselves of.

No intelligent person, or persons possessed of a very large share of common sense, we think, believes that the moon exerts any occult influence on vegetation in any stage of its development. There is, however, some reason for believing that the moon's rays do influence the growth of vegetation, and observation seems to confirm the idea that established plants do make a more rapid growth during the period of the moon's greatest light, than during that of her greatest obscuration—all the circumstances being equally favorable. It is also claimed to be a fact, and there is some reason for the belief, that very tender plants, for example young wheat plants, do best if allowed a period of rest during the night, in which they recuperate, as babies and young ducks do; while hardy young plants like sprouts of potatoes and other bulbs, which have something to feed upon directly, do better if their growth is pushed during the whole of the day and night.

Admitting both of these premises to be true, the conclusion would be this: If we could regulate the weather in respect to warmth and dryness, or be reasonably assured that they would be favorable during the whole of the season when planting and sowing must be done to insure a crop, we would sow their seeds when plants are very tender at the start, so that they would break ground during "the dark of the moon," to the end that they might have the "night's rest" so grateful and recuperative to all who work. On the other hand, we would, every thing being favorable, and good weather being insured, plant potatoes, and some other crops which be hardy at the start, so that they would come up "in the light of the moon," in order that they might make the fastest growth possible. But there are "so many ifs in the way" that we do not believe it is practicable to take advantage of the favorable action of the moon's influence, if, indeed, it exerts influences especially favorable or unfavorable; and our convictions are, that the farmer who puts off seeding when the land is in good condition in order to plant or sow during the right phase of the moon, will be quite likely to beg in harvest," and have the people laugh at him for his pains.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farmers' Children.

Farmers' children are the hope of the life of a nation. If they grow up intelligent, moral, and industrious, there is hope for the country for a continuance of free institutions. Seven-tenths of our children are born on the farm. They have a preponderance in numbers, as well as they have in strength and virtues. They grow up hearty, robust, active, and industrious. They become our most active business men in our cities and towns. Our cities would soon degenerate, were it not for the fresh blood infused into them from the country year by year. Go to the most enterprising and successful business men in St. Louis to-day, and ask them where they were born; and they will tell you on the farm—perhaps in the log cabin. Ask your most successful lawyers, ministers and physicians where they were born, and they will tell you in the country—not in the city.

What is more in farmers' children than most people look for, and there ought to be much more still. Do you know? We will tell you. By giving them better facilities for education. It is the mind and the heart that make the man. The boy must be educated to become a man. The ignoramus does not make an impression upon the body politic. Ignorance does not rule, but intelligence does. If we would have society better, we must educate our children. Farmers' children are educated chiefly in the common school. Good common schools are doing more for the country, for good morals, than any other instrumenality. They must be encouraged. Those having them in their keeping must employ the best teachers, visit them, in every possible way. They should constantly strive to secure the best—not the cheapest—teachers. They must employ teachers whose hearts are in their work; who love their vocation; who do not teach simply to make a few dollars, but because they feel that they wish to do honestly and well.—*Rural World.*

Training Heifers to Milk.

Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being averse to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have ever found it it the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case, put a broad strap round her body, just in front of the under, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet (for she may kick around a little at first), take your pail, sit down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap for it will not answer. This is a much better method tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.

Cherry Trees.

These should never be highly manured. Singular as it may seem, better results have been obtained by growing cherry trees in grass than by cultivating them as high pears. Experienced fruit-growers in Delaware, who once began a system of liberal manuring and treatment of cherry trees, found after an experience of a few years, that the bark would burst, gum would ooze out, and many portions of the tree show an unhealthy condition. The growers immediately discontinued high feeding and seeded the land down to grass. The trees recovered their health, and have borne bountifully ever since the system of grass culture began. It is the only fruit tree of all varieties which we can safely recommend to be treated in this way. A Delaware friend says his row of cherry trees, growing in grass along the fence are the picture of health and luxuriance; while in previous years with orchard culture, he could never make them successful.—*Independent.*

Large Crops of Corn.

Are not our Agricultural Societies and Farm Clubs wrong, in offering their premiums for the largest crops of corn that can be raised, regardless of cost? Any one who has capital enough can raise a large crop of corn, and in our estimation may not deserve as much credit for the crop as another who raises one-half as much; if the latter can sell his crop and have more profit than the former, we think he deserves the most credit; or in other words, would it not be better to offer the premium for the *most profitable* crop, the one which yielded the greatest margin between value and profit is the one we want, and not the one which *may* cost more than it is worth, large though it may be.—*Exchange.*

Does it Pay to Raise Large Hogs?

Answering from our experience, we would say—no. The first one hundred pounds put on a pig are the cheapest ever put on him. Our experience has been, that it pays best to have pigs dropped soon after harvest, and well fed until the weather is cool enough for cutting up for market. Such pigs, if well fed, will often bring twice as much per hundred as those which will dress five hundred; our evidence is strongly against large pigs—say not over two hundred and fifty, dressed weight.—*Exchange.*

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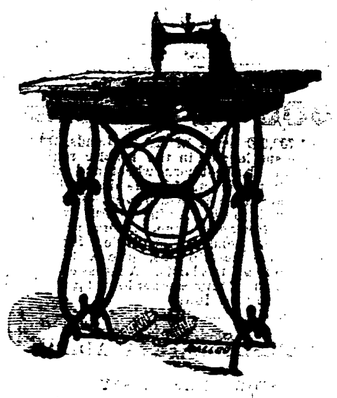

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FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa.

nov20-tf. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

Miscellaneous.

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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOW CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

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ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
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15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [jy20'71-1y.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresewell and Mrs. Cresewell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Perrie, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $400 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

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Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov6 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Stewart Pierce is the new postmaster at Scranton.

—Washington county's majority against license is 1,902.

—A Philharmonic Society has just been organized at Sharpsville.

—New Castle claims to be the only city in the State without license.

—Pottsville, in this State, has the largest rolling mill in the world.

—Spotted fever is prevalent in Centre county, and in most cases fatal.

—David Tidball, Esq., has been reappointed postmaster of New Castle.

—There are 45,000 tons of pig iron on hand in the Shenango and Mahoning Valley.

—The Oil City municipal election takes place next week. A lively time is anticipated.

—The Kittanning Y. M. C. A. Lecture Course, just closed, netted that association $98.95.

—Conneaut township, Crawford county, is to have a new cheese factory of two hundred cow power.

—Last Wednesday the exercises commenced at Westminister College, in New Wilmington, Lawrence county.

—A marriage took place in Butler county last, week, and the following morning the bridegroom was found dead in bed.

—The Susquehanna Rolling Mill, at Columbia, has resumed operations. The strikers acquiesced, and everything is going on smoothly again.

—During a severe thunder storm at Carlisle, Pa. a large warehouse was struck by lightning, and the building and contents destroyed by fire.

—The gale of Saturday night was very severe in Philadelphia. Trees and fences were blown down and great injury done to buildings in progress of erection.

—The Farragut claims for prize money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing a passage to New Orleans, amounting to $268,000, has been paid.

—Permits have already been issued for one hundred and sixty-three buildings in the burned district of Boston since the fire. When the building acts are amended this number will be doubled.

—A man named Mike Golden, formerly in the employ of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at Oil City, was run over and instantly killed about twelve o'clock Saturday night by the cars

—At Canton, Mississippi, on Saturday, there was a track of a hurricane about one hundred yards wide, and fifty houses destroyed. Loss $100,000. Only one life lost, a negro woman. About fifteen persons injured, none seriously.

—A jury in Venango county has awarded Miss Harriet Swingle $925 damages for a breach of promise to marry on the part of Sophronius B. Shafer.

—Mercer county gives 800 majority against license: Crawford county, 300; Chester county, 1,000; Erie county, 600; Lawrence county, 1,000.

—Mehrtens is the name of the latest oil town. It is located on the Mehrton farm, a mile back of Triangle City, and consists of one building, more or less.

—The Presbyterian congregation of Sharon have determined to build a new church, to cost $80,000. The Methodists of the same place also talk of a new edifice.

—The New Castle *Journal* says: "Reports come to us from all sections of the county that the peach and cherry buds were all killed during the past winter."

—Richard Jenkins, an old and wealthy citizen of Carbondale, is among the mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that he was foully dealt with for his money.

—It is not probable that the woman Myers, or Armstrong, will be arraigned for the murder of Goodrich, in Brooklyn. She will only be held as a witness, and for the present will not be released on bail, nor allowed to see the counsel who have been retained on her behalf.

—A box containing extensive forger's materials and metal fac similes for operations on the funds of several National Banks and other corporations has been found in the river at the Wall street (N. Y.) ferry house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

—It is understood that an order has been issued from the Treasury directing the retention of the whole amount of the earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for mail and transportation, in order to carry out a recent law of Congress on the subject.

—An accident occurred on Saturday night, on the Rutland and Washington Division of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, near Shushan station, and Fred Downs, a conductor, and Patrick Monshan, fireman, were instantly killed. The locomotive went over an embankment, and turned completely over.

—The Assitant Treasurer at New York has been instructed to purchase $500,000, of bonds, on Wednesday, April 23d, each, and sell $1,500,000, in gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all one million of bonds and selling six millions of gold.

—The following parties at Circleville, Ohio, made assignments on Saturday: Morris Sterby & Co., distillers—Samuel Stealy, Ezekiel Morris, John P. Stuby and Wm. Morris. Total liabilities reported about $250,000; assets about $200,000. These failures create almost a panic among farmers and business men, and more suspensions are probable.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 27, 1873.

EDITOR RADICAL—I see by your excellent paper that in the issue between "horse, or no horse," the ticket favoring the horse succeeded. Now, I hope, Mr. Editor, the fact of those admiring that noble animal, having succeeded in the selection of officers for the next year, they will, because of offence to those having more admiration for cattle and stock of other kinds, or may be, for the manufacturing or mechanical products, as all should unite, vie with each other in seeing who can add the most interest to the annual agricultural gatherings of our old county, for the mutual benefit of all. With your permission I would like to make a suggestion to those having the matter in charge. I found last year, by intermingling with the people of the country, considerable dissatisfaction as to the premiums given, and think, justly, too. What encouragement is there, Mr. Editor, to a farmer living, say in Frankfort, McGuire, Hopewell, Economy, North Sewickly, Big Beaver, &c., to drive a fine bull or milk cow, a flock of sheep, sow and pigs, or fine horse, when he would draw as a premium on his bull, say five dollars, other animals named, in the same proportion. Let the premiums be, for best horse $30, second, $20, third, $15, for best bull $20, second, $15, third, $10; best milk cow $15, &c., proportionately for all stock, as they must be kept at the Fair three or four days; then $10 for best wheat; $8 for best corn; $5 for best potatoes; $15 for best side of upper or sole leather; $20 best stove. Then don't forget the ladies: $10 for best quilt; $10 best needle work; $5 for best butter, preserves, &c., &c. Let inducements be given to all, and see if you do not have the finest exhibition ever held in the county. And it will pay, and two to one will be there, and let the horses go, all interest cared for, and every person will be satisfied. Gentlemen, try it for once, get up an interest with our farmers, and see what an impression will be made on our agricultural societies; if not, then change the name, and call it a "Horse Fair. Respectfully, S. B. W.

The Vote on Local Option.

The following are the majorities given by the various counties and cities of Pennsylvania for and against license.

COUNTIES.	For	Ag'st
Adams	400	
Allegheny	320	
Allegheny City	2205	
Allentown City	837	
Altoona City		933
Armstrong		720
Beaver		1230
Bedford		500
Berks	8000	
Blair		1489
Bradford		2246
Bucks	3000	
Butler		699
Cambria	44	
Cameron		231
Carbon	1600	
Carbondale City	51	
Centre		1433
Chester		2600
Clarion		900
Clearfield		480
Clinton		713
Columbia	500	
Corry City	241	
Crawford		551
Cumberland		400
Delaware		418
Chester City	2 3	
Dauphin	1500	
Elk	721	
Erie City	1319	
Forest	2	
Franklin		1000
Greene		1300
Huntingdon		1000
Jefferson		962
Lancaster City	1707	
Lawrence		1727
Lebanon	2800	
Lehigh	4000	
Lock Haven City	178	
Luzerne	1000	
Lycoming		1250
Mckean		123
Meadville City	553	
Montgomery	4200	
Montour		200
Northampton	5000	
Northumberland	271	
Pike	300	
Pittsburg City	7734	
Reading City	1715	
Schuylkill	5326	
Scranton City	1700	
Snyder	300	
Somerset		500
Sullivan	164	
Susquehanna		1842
Tioga		1200
Titusville City	452	
Union		150
Venango		220
Warren		900
Washington		2000
Wayne	321	
Westmoreland		1009
Wilkesbarre City	365	
Williamsport City		810
Wyoming		1500
York	1500	
Total	29039	32045

THE DEMOCRACY IN TROUBLE.

Disheartened by a succession of defeats, the rumor is now that the name of the Democratic party is to be changed and a new set of ideas adopted. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, a man of more brain and better sence than most of the modern leaders of the Democracy, heads the movement, and is endeavoring to make it popular and general. With all his intelligence and eloquence, we doubt whether he can bring the old fogies of the party in agreement with him; and even if he should, we question much whether the change of base would better the prospects of the party. It is our impression that it is so far gone into rottenness, that charcoal and salpetre cannot sweeten or preserve it. It appears that Governor Hendricks has been on a mission to Washington to consult Thurman and other Democaatic Senators on the subject. Of this mssion a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* writes:

"The object of his visit here was unknown until yesterday, when it was discovered that he had been in consultation with leading Senators and others, of both the Democratic and Liberal Republican organizations, regarding the future course of their respective parties.

He is known to be more conservative in his political views than most of his colleagues, who, like Mr. Voorhees, have with more or less consistency refused to strike hands with the Liberal Republicans. His mission, therefore, was one of peace and reconciliation, but nevertheless startled many of his associates with its boldness.

It is understood that Judge Thurman, Representative Beck, and several others have declined as yet to join the movement, while others have readily declared their adherence to it. In short, Governor Hendricks proposes to abandon the old Democratic organization entirely, also to abandon its name, and to organize a new party which shall have for its platform such conservative and compromising declaration of principles as will attract to its support all classes who are opposed to the dominant party. He claims that a victory in the next Congressional contest can be easily gained by the opposition, as the political history of the country shows that in the "off year" the opponents of a dominant or administration party are always more or less successful.

He thinks that a careful consolidation of all the opposing elements now, with a view to carrying the election in 1874, will so encourage the new organization that in 1876 a party may be formed of sufficient strength to defeat the Republican party, horse, foot and dragoons. He further claims that the abandonment of the old name of Democracy is absolutely necessary, as the recent contest clearly proved that the masses of the people of both sections of the country are either tired or distrustful of anything which bears that name. He also thinks that the recognition of defeat, to which such an abandonment would be an equivalent, would carry great weight with the discontented classes of the Republican party.

Liberal declaration and acknowledgement of the death of past issues as set forth in what is now remembered as the Vallandigham platform commends itself to his consideration. The meetings thus far have been informal and confidential, but the gravity of the subject has induced a general discussion among the party leaders, which in the end, has destroyed all efforts to keep the matter secret.—*Ex.*

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
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WANTED
10,000 Farmers

To improve 1,700,000 acres of R. R. Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle producing belt in the West, 15 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price $6 per acre. Send for a guide. It costs nothing and gives descriptions, prices, terms, maps and how to reach the lands. Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Chicago office, 63 S. Canal St.

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BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY,

Equal advantages for males and females. Earnest Christian influence, thorough instruction and careful attention to the comforts and habits of students, render this one of the best institutions of the country. Spring session commenced March 25th. Students received at any time. Terms, $200 a year. Reference: Officers of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. Send for Catalogue.
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$500 IN PRIZES.

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EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously Productive and of excellent flavor. $1 per lb.; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid for $3.50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE. 826 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound. by mail, postpaid.

$500 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive circular of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes sent free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents.

A new tomato, the "Arlington," early, solid and productive. Price 25 cents per packet; 5 packets for $1.
B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place, New York.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;
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A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

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"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

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FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!
No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

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$1000 REWARD,
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N. B. Special attention paid to filling orders sent by mail. mar7-3m

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We will give men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.
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All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse.*
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Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead..... 91 parts
" Linseed Oil..... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.
J. C. MOLTER,
fe5t4-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

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One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

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Send for specimen to
CAPRON & CO.,
Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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ESTATE OF MARY B. ELLIOTT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary B. Elliott, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN GODDARD,
mar28-6t New Brighton, Pa

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Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		EXPR.s.	MAIL.	EXPR.s.	EXPR.s
Pittsburgh		1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	4.20PM
Rochester		3.52	8.49	10.53	5.46
Alliance		5.15	11.45	1.30PM	7.38
Orrville		6.51	1.45PM	3.05	9.06
Mansfield		8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline	Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
	De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest		11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima		12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne		2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth		4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.15
Chicago		9.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		MAIL	EXPR's.	EXPR's.	EXPR's.
Chicago		5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth		9.15	12.07PM	8.35	12.50AM
Fort Wayne		12.20PM	2.25	11.20	3.25
Lima		2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest		4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline	Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
	De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield		12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville		2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance		4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester		6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh		8.10	2.20	12.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR's.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.49
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR's.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.20	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Through Trains	Leave Union Depot:	Through Trains	Arrive Union Depot:
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8 40 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:30 p m
Wells No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac		Wells No 1	6:30 a m
No 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wells No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Wells No 2,	9:10 a m
No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Wells No 4,	3:20 p m	Wells No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Wells No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.40 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wells Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Wells No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Wells Ac. No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m; arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 a m; Philadelphia 5:30 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 6:34 p m.
Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12:20 p m, arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2 30 a m New York 6.10 a m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:35 a m; Baltimore 2:25 a m; Washington 5:00 a m. New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 7:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:30 a m; New York 9:34 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:30 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:20 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Kittanning, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	8.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2.10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.35 p m	10.20 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5.00 p m	8.35 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.30 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.30 a m, and leaves at 12.30 p m.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.